

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE
ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Guides to Official Sources : No. 6

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION
REPORTS



LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1961

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

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The *Guides to Official Sources* are intended to assist research workers, students and others who have occasion to use the extensive range of information on economic and social matters made available by Government Departments. To this end they give a detailed account of the kind of material which is to be found in official reports and papers. In addition, the aim is to provide sufficient background to enable the development of each subject to be seen in proper perspective and to explain changes in such things as definition, scope and method which need to be borne in mind when comparisons are made over a period of time.

The reports on the Census of Production, which are the subject of this *Guide*, have an important place in the annals of industrial development in Great Britain during the first half of the century and constitute a valuable source of modern economic history. The inclusion of this subject in the series of *Guides* was recommended by a Sub-Committee on the Board of Trade of which Professor Richard Stone was Chairman.

The Committee is much indebted to the officers of the Board of Trade who compiled this *Guide* and to members of the *ad hoc* Sub-Committee which, with Professor Ely Devons in the Chair, considered it in draft.

GEORGE NORTH

Chairman of the Committee

Somerset House,
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July, 1961

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

References given in brackets after the titles of Parliamentary reports and papers are to volumes bound in accordance with the practice of the House of Commons. They are arranged in the same order as in the official alphabetical indexes published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, i.e. year of session, Command or sessional paper number, volume and page. For example:

Report of the Census of Production Committee (Chairman: Sir George H. Nelson). [1945-46 Cmd. 6687, x, 481.]

Bill [passed, cap. 49] to provide for taking a census of Production. [1906 (214) i, 397.]

OFFICIAL NON-PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

Non-Parliamentary reports and papers published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office are identified by the initials H.M.S.O. The name of the issuing department is indicated where papers are made available directly by other Government departments.

Introduction

This document is a guide to the statistics prepared by the Board of Trade and published in the reports on the Censuses of Production and the Import Duties Act Inquiries for years from 1907 to 1958. The censuses for 1959 and 1960 are also dealt with though these inquiries had not been completed at the time of going to print.

The *Guide* gives only a general indication of the content, scope and method of analysis of available statistics; for more precise information reference should be made to the detailed notes published with each census report.

The following paragraphs describe briefly the arrangement of the *Guide*.

Chapter 1 contains a general description of the way the census has developed, with particular reference to changes since the war.

Chapter 2 has four sections. The first describes the principal statistical items included in the census reports. The second and third give particulars of the analyses that have been made by industry and by size, by country and by region. The fourth shows the earlier years for which comparable figures are provided in each census report. Chapter 3 consists of notes on a number of statistical points including, *inter alia*, the scope of each census in terms of the area covered, the industries included, the size of firms from whom returns were required and a note on the sampling methods used.

Chapter 4 contains a full bibliography of Census of Production reports. Chapters 5 and 6 contain indexes showing in which reports information is given about particular industries, or particular subjects. A note on the use of the index is given at the beginning of each of these chapters.

The reports on the pre-war censuses, and some parts of the post-war census reports, are now out of print; a note on the policy of reprinting post-war reports appears at the head of chapter 4. Current reports may be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller. Complete sets of census reports may be consulted at a number of reference libraries and at the Board of Trade Library.

Throughout the *Guide* the term census is used to cover both the full and sample censuses of production and also inquiries made in accordance with the Import Duties Act, 1932.



1. Development of the Census 1907-1960¹

The history of the census of production in the United Kingdom goes back nearly to the beginning of the century. Before that time the Government collected little systematic information about industrial activity. Information about the output of mines and quarries was collected by the Home Office under legislation passed between 1875 and 1894; annual statistics were published for gas undertakings; and statistics of merchant shipbuilding were collected by the Board of Trade. Together with a certain amount of information relating to labour, including the results of a voluntary wages census taken by the Board of Trade in 1886, this was virtually the extent of official statistics of industry.

The powers of the Board of Trade to take a census of production are derived from legislation and, to understand the reasons why the information collected at successive censuses has not always been the same, it is necessary to bear in mind the extent of those powers at any particular time.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION ACT, 1906

The need for better information about industry was recognized, particularly in the early years of this century, when questions of tariff policy were attracting the attention of the country and Parliament. It was probably this need which prompted the Government of the day to seek the approval of Parliament for taking censuses of production to provide a more informed background against which this important economic question could be discussed.

When introducing legislation Mr. Lloyd George, then President of the Board of Trade, referred to the controversy over tariffs and then went on to say: 'I proposed at first that this should be a quinquennial census, but I have had representations from many quarters representing all parties that it should be very desirable that the census should be biennial'². In the event, the Census of Production Act of 1906 laid upon the Board of Trade the obligation to take a census in 1908 relating to the year 1907 and subsequently at such intervals as may be determined.

The Bill first considered by Parliament contained powers as wide as those given later by the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, but these powers were substantially reduced by the House of Commons and the original design of the census was thereby altered.

Section 3 of the 1906 Act as finally passed specified the matters about which information could be obtained as follows: 'the nature of the trade or business, and particulars relating to the output, the number of days on which work was

¹The description of the early history of the census included in this chapter follows closely some passages in the paper on Censuses of Production and Distribution by H. Leak, C.B.E. in *The Sources and Nature of the Statistics of the United Kingdom* published for the Royal Statistical Society, [Oliver and Boyd, 1952] and a paper on Census of Production read by J. Stafford to the Manchester Statistical Society on 17th October 1951, [*Trans. Manchester Statist. Soc. Session 1951-52*, pp. 1-23.]

²16th May 1906. *Parliamentary Debates, Fourth Series*, Vol. 157 col. 501.

carried on, the number of persons employed, and the power used or generated, and relating to such other matters of a like nature, except the amount of wages, as may be found to be necessary for the purpose of enabling the quantity and value of production to be ascertained'. The section provided that particulars could be got of 'the aggregate estimated value of the materials used and the total amount paid to contractors for work given out to them' and that quantitative information about output could only be obtained in the detail set out in the Import and Export List.

The first census, for the year 1907, included all the questions specified in Section 3 of the Act with the addition, for some industries, of optional questions on output, machinery employed and coal consumed. The census was a comprehensive one covering almost all manufacturing industries,* public utility services and the extractive industries. Smaller establishments were included as well as larger ones, although certain classes of persons were excluded largely because of the difficulty of obtaining a complete register. Most persons working on their own account, occupiers of domestic workshops, workshops employing only adult males (excluded from the Home Office list of workshops) and certain givers out of work were not obliged to make returns.

The report made on this census by Sir Henry Fountain and Sir Alfred Flux has left its mark on all subsequent census of production reporting in this country and, in form and content, the first census has influenced all later inquiries.

In 1911 an Order was made determining that a census should be taken in 1913 (for 1912) and 'thereafter in every successive fifth year'. The examination of the results of the 1912 census was still in progress at the outbreak of war in August 1914 and no separate report was published; the available results were included for comparison in the report on the next census, taken in 1925 (for 1924). The fourth census related to 1930. The censuses for 1912, 1924 and 1930 ranged over substantially the same field of industry as the 1907 census, but there were changes in the area covered and in the treatment of small firms (see Chapter 3).

The report on the 1930 census contained, in a separate *General Report*, the fullest broad analysis of the census results yet published.

IMPORT DUTIES ACT, 1932

The revival of interest in tariff problems in the early thirties resulted in the first extension of the powers to collect information. The Import Duties Act of 1932 included provisions for collecting statistics about industries affected by duties imposed under the Act; in particular it removed existing restrictions on getting details about materials and output and it allowed information about the quantity and value of materials used and goods produced to be obtained in whatever detail was considered necessary. These provisions were extended in the Finance Act of 1933 to relate also to goods covered by the Silk Duties and the McKenna Duties. Inquiries under the Import Duties Act were made for the years 1933, 1934 and 1937; for 1938 there was a limited inquiry covering six industries excluded for 1937. The census of production for 1935 invoked both

*Certain activities, commonly associated with the distributive trades, were exempted, e.g. tea blending, coffee roasting, bottle washing and 'sorting and breaking of old metal'.

the Census of Production and Import Duties Acts in order to avoid the limitations of the former. The war interrupted work on the 1937 and 1938 inquiries, with the result that preliminary reports for the iron and steel and textile groups of industries only were completed and published for 1937. Results of the 1937 inquiry for other industries were published for the first time in the 1948 census report. The results of the 1938 inquiry were never compiled.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION ACT, 1939

The Census of Production Act of 1939 extended the powers of the Import Duties Act to the whole census of production field but, because of the war, no census was taken under this Act.

A partial census of production was taken for 1946 under Defence Regulation 55AA,¹ with the object of getting information about certain important industries (e.g. chemicals, engineering and building). A secondary objective of the 1946 partial census was to frame questions designed to elicit the additional information recommended by the Nelson Committee (see below) and the replies were considered with a view to seeing how best to provide for obtaining this information at future censuses.

STATISTICS OF TRADE ACT, 1947

The White Paper on Employment Policy² issued by the Coalition Government in 1944 specified, among the principal classes of statistics considered essential for the efficient operation of an employment policy, an annual census of production showing 'the structure of the main groups of industries in the preceding year including, *inter alia*, details of the quantity and value of output, stocks and work in progress'. Following this White Paper the Census of Production Committee was set up in 1945 under the chairmanship of Sir George Nelson to consider what additional information should be collected at future censuses of production and to recommend what amendments might be made to the Census of Production Act. Their report³ was published in 1945.

The recommendations of this Committee, together with those of the Hopkins Committee on the census of distribution,⁴ were reflected in the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 which was passed with the support of all parties.

The purpose of this Act as laid down (in Section 1) was to obtain 'information necessary for the appreciation of economic trends and the provision of a statistical service for industry, and for the discharge by government departments of their functions'. In addition to providing for short period statistics, the Act required the Board of Trade, for the purpose of providing at intervals general surveys of the state of trade and business, to take a census of production for 1948 and every subsequent year, and a census of distribution and other services in any year that may be prescribed by the Board. The subjects on which information may be collected are laid down in the Schedule to the Act (see Appendix II).

¹Under the continuing powers granted by Section 1 (1) of the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, 1945.

²*Employment Policy* [1943-44 Cmd. 6527, viii, 119.]

³*Report of the Census of Production Committee* [1945-46 Cmd. 6687, x, 481.]

⁴*Report of the Census of Distribution Committee* [1945-46 Cmd. 6764, x, 507.]

CENSUSES FROM 1948 TO 1953

The first census of production for Great Britain taken under the new Act was a full, detailed census in respect of 1948. 'Full' means that returns were obtained from all firms engaged in production, as distinct from the partial census for 1946 or the sample inquiries taken in some later years; 'detailed' means that questions were asked about the sales of different kinds of goods, as distinct from simple inquiries such as those for 1949 and 1950 in which only aggregate sales figures were collected (see below).

The 1948 census forms included questions on the following subjects:

- (a) Working proprietors
- (b) Employment
- (c) Wages and salaries
- (d) Capital expenditure on plant, machinery, vehicles, and buildings and land
- (e) Materials and fuel purchased, analysed under detailed commodity headings by quantity and value
- (f) Work given out
- (g) Payments for services rendered (e.g. advertising, research, etc.) by other firms
- (h) Stocks of finished products, materials and fuel and work in progress
- (j) Goods sold analysed under detailed commodity headings by quantity and value, and the total production of certain intermediate products.
- (k) Analysis of sales by channels of distribution.

The report on the 1948 census consisted of 156 booklets containing detailed figures for the different industries, together with a set of introductory notes; the main results were also brought together in a supplementary volume of summary tables. (The results of the later detailed censuses for 1951, 1954 and 1958 were published in a similar form, but in addition there were issued for 1954 and 1958 separate indexes of products showing where information about the sales of different items of output may be found.)

The censuses for 1949 and 1950 were essentially a different type of inquiry. The information obtained was of a summary character and was of a kind which provided important aggregates for the national income and expenditure accounts and enabled the changing importance of different industries to be traced in broad terms.

There were, however, minor differences between the censuses for the two years. For 1950 particulars were collected of sales and stocks held of merchanted or factored goods (i.e. goods purchased and sold or held for re-sale in the same condition without undergoing any intervening manufacturing process), and firms were also required to analyse their total sales during the year (including sales of merchanted goods) according to the channels of distribution. These were obtained to provide a link with similar information collected from

wholesalers and others in the Census of Distribution and Other Services for 1950. Firms in certain industries with a high proportion of merchanting activity were required to make a simple census of production return only if, not being engaged in merchanting, they made no return in the census of distribution; other firms in these trades made returns in the census of distribution. This arrangement was made to avoid establishments being faced with the obligation to make returns under both the census of production and the census of distribution.

For 1951 a full, detailed census was again taken; but fewer detailed output headings were provided than in the 1948 census. Moreover, no detailed figures of purchases of materials and fuel were required. Statistics of the consumption of certain important materials were, however, obtained from firms in a number of industries. These changes were made to minimize the burden on reporting firms and to reduce the cost of the census. For items not included for 1951, the 1948 information continued to be used, for example, in constructing wholesale price index numbers.

For 1951, for the first time since 1930, information was collected on the quantity of power equipment installed and in use, and on the amount of fuel used during the year for power and other purposes. In order to be able to estimate the amount of power equipment available per operative, information was also collected on shift working.

In the census for 1952 sampling methods were used for the first time. While all firms over a certain size in each trade were required to make returns, forms were sent to only a sample of the smaller firms, so that the majority of firms were not required to make a return. The information required was in a simple form, similar to the census for 1949, and restricted to the more important aggregates which are not liable to unduly large sampling errors, such as total persons employed, total wages and salaries, total value of output and of materials and fuel purchased, capital expenditure and stocks.

The census for 1953 was also a simple, sample census on lines similar to the census for 1952. In Great Britain returns were obtained from about one in six of all establishments in the field of the census for 1952 and from about one in seven for 1953.

VERDON SMITH COMMITTEE

In May 1953 the President of the Board of Trade appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Reginald Verdon Smith to advise him about future policy on censuses of production and distribution. The Committee was representative of large and small businesses engaged in production and distribution, of the trade unions and of universities. In the course of its inquiry it received, besides official evidence, evidence from more than 500 organizations representing industry and trade, from a number of universities, economic research and other national organizations, from the Trades Union Congress, and from trade and financial journals.

The Report of the Committee on the Censuses of Production and Distribution* was published as a White Paper in October 1954. The Committee concluded that 'Censuses of Production and Distribution serve a useful purpose

**Report of the Committee on the Censuses of Production and Distribution* [1953-54 Cmd. 9276, x, 173]

and should be continued' but accompanied this broad conclusion with a number of specific recommendations designed to make the censuses more effective and to reduce the burden they impose on the business community. Among the more important recommendations were the extension of the use of sampling methods and the exemption of a wider range of small firms from the obligation to complete detailed census of production returns. The Committee also recommended that whenever possible advance notice should be given of the information required at each census. This meant that the planning of each census had to start still earlier than it had done previously.

The Report set out in some detail the official and other uses of census results. The Committee accepted the view that censuses are required in order to provide the Government with the information that it needs about the economy. Census information is used annually in compiling the official accounts of national income and expenditure. The censuses also provide the foundation for more up-to-date statistics which are useful to industry as well as to the Government. The census of production serves as the basis for calculating the official index of industrial production and for checking its accuracy. Census data are also used in constructing other current economic indicators including the index numbers of wholesale prices. In addition, they contribute to statistical studies made as need arises by Government departments into, for instance, industrial productivity, the import content of production and exports, and input-output analyses.

The Verdon Smith Committee also investigated the uses of the census outside the Government service and came to the conclusion that these were not sufficiently extensive to justify taking the censuses on this ground alone. The Committee did, however, approve the practice by which special analyses of census data not included in the census reports can be made—so far as resources at any time permit—for anyone wanting them, subject to strict observance of the disclosure provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act and on payment of a fee to cover the cost of extra work.

Some of the most important special analyses which have been made are mentioned in Chapter 4. Census data continue to be made available in this way, for the use both of industry and of those engaged in economic research. At the present time (1960) detailed records are available for 1930, 1935, 1948, 1954 and 1958; whether any of these records justify permanent preservation in the Government archives has not yet been determined. Complete sets of blank census forms from 1930 onwards are available for inspection on application to the Board of Trade Library.

CENSUSES FROM 1954 TO 1957

Plans for the full, detailed census of production for 1954 were settled before the report of the Verdon Smith Committee was published. Acting in advance of the Committee's report, the Board had taken steps to overcome some of the difficulties encountered by firms in completing the census forms, e.g. by dropping the questions asking for details of employment according to age and of capital expenditure on secondhand equipment. In most other respects the 1954 census was similar to the full, detailed censuses for 1948 and 1951. Information was obtained about the items listed earlier in this chapter as being covered by the

1948 census, except that statements of payments for services rendered by other firms (item g) and the analysis of sales by channels of distribution (item k) were not required.

The recommendations of the Verdon Smith Committee applicable to sample censuses were implemented in the censuses for 1955, 1956 and 1957. The questions asked related only to the more important aggregates. The forms were reduced to a single page and so far as was possible the questions were framed so that the figures required could be readily derived from firms' financial accounts. The proportion of establishments selected in the sample each year was slightly less than in the previous sample censuses (for 1952 and 1953).¹ The combined report for 1955, 1956 and 1957 contained estimates for all establishments in the United Kingdom, including those belonging to the small firms employing on average ten or fewer persons which were not required to make returns. In this respect the report differed from previous census reports in which a distinction between large and small firms had been made. Although the report containing the results for 1955, 1956 and 1957 was not published until 1959, preliminary estimates of the main items based on the returns first received were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* within a year of each census.

CENSUSES FROM 1958 TO 1960

A number of changes were introduced in the full, detailed census for 1958, including those recommended by the Verdon Smith Committee. Other changes resulted from the adoption of the revised *Standard Industrial Classification*² (published in 1958) in place of the original (1948) edition used previously.

One of the most important changes was the raising of the 'exemption' limit below which firms were not required to make detailed returns. For 1958, returns in full detail were sought only from firms employing on average twenty-five or more persons.³ In previous post-war censuses full returns were generally expected from firms employing on the average eleven persons or more. In manufacturing industry, firms exempted from making full returns for 1958 accounted for about 6 per cent. of total employment, roughly half of which was due to the raising of the exemption limit.

Changes made for 1958 in the instructions governing the making of returns for two or more establishments operated by the same firm permitted combined returns to be made more freely than in previous censuses. Combined returns were accepted for establishments in the same census industry situated in the same country, (i.e. England, Scotland or Wales); the number of operatives employed had to be given for each establishment. Separate returns were re-

¹A description of the sampling methods employed is included in Chapter 3.

²A system of classification issued by the Central Statistical Office to promote uniformity and comparability in official statistics of the United Kingdom.

³In some industries where the proportion of employment and output accounted for by small firms was relatively high, a sample of firms below the exemption limit was asked to complete a simplified version of the full census form. This was the first time that sampling methods had been used in connection with a detailed census of production.

quired as previously for establishments situated in England, Scotland and Wales,[†] estimates being accepted where necessary. Separate returns were also required for separate departments of single works, in each of which twenty-five or more persons were employed, engaged in different census industries. Particulars relating to 'common service' departments such as head offices or research departments were either to be included on the return for the firm's main establishment, or an appropriate proportion was to be included on the return for each establishment. For the head offices of large enterprises with very diverse activities a separate heading is provided in the revised *Standard Industrial Classification* among business services, and particulars for head offices of this kind were not included in the census returns.

For the 1958 census the questions on sales were curtailed in a number of industries for which detailed monthly or quarterly statistics are available. In a few industries, where little or no detail of output was obtained in the census, a summary of the short period statistics was included in the census report.

The adoption of the revised *Standard Industrial Classification* involved changes in the definitions of individual industries (described in the notes at the front of each industry report); it also affected the scope of the census and the unit for which census returns were made, as described in Chapter 3.

The Census of Production for 1959 was the first of a series of simple annual censuses for the years between the detailed census for 1958 and the next full detailed census (planned for 1963). Returns were required from all firms in the industrial field employing twenty-five or more persons except those contributing to the Board of Trade's quarterly inquiries into stocks and capital expenditure. The questions, fewer than in any previous census, covered the following three items only: (1) total value of goods sold and work done; (2) stocks and work in progress; and (3) capital expenditure. In the capital expenditure section questions were asked, for the first time since 1948, about the cost of land and existing buildings acquired, about the proceeds of land and buildings disposed of in the year and about new building work. It was decided, after a careful review of the information available from other sources, that particulars of employment, wages and salaries, materials and fuel purchased, work given out, and payments for transport need not be obtained. Arrangements were made for information about salaries, hitherto obtained in the census, to be collected by the Ministry of Labour.

For 1959 and subsequent years the statistical unit for which information was collected in the simple annual censuses was broader than hitherto. (The statistical unit for detailed censuses continues to be the establishment). In the great majority of cases, the return for 1959 covered the entire business of the undertaking, including any activities which were ancillary to the main business, even when they were carried on by a separate company (e.g. a wholesaling company mainly engaged in selling the products of the undertaking, or a company making containers for packing them). Where, however, a holding company or group of companies included units engaged in diverse activities for which separate sets of accounts were kept, separate returns were required. Many units of this kind outside the field of production (e.g. a retail organization) came within the scope of the annual Inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trades.

[†]Section 7 of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, provides that the report on any census taken under this Act 'shall contain separate statements relating to Scotland and Wales'.

be submitted. On occasion, also, committee members have circulated alternative proposals of their own. In the end, it has generally proved possible to arrive at an agreed view as to the form each census should take. It is for the Board to make the final decisions in relation to any particular census and in making them careful attention is given to all that has been said in committee. Reference to the minutes of the committees on particular points is often also made later—sometimes years later—and for this reason full minutes are taken.

The topics discussed vary a good deal according to the particular census, but they usually include at a fairly early stage the scope of the census, in the sense of both the subjects about which information is to be obtained and the businesses which are to be required to supply it. Attention also needs to be given nowadays, more often than not, to the sampling methods to be employed. When the broad outlines have become clear, the committee proceeds to examine drafts of the census forms themselves. Some of these matters are technical in character, but there can be little doubt that it is beneficial for the Board, before embarking on these extensive and sometimes complex inquiries, to explain and justify their proposals to a group of people with a knowledge of business, but who for the most part are not statistical experts.

When it comes to considering draft census forms those censuses of production, taken every few years, which include detailed questions about materials purchased or goods sold pose a special problem. This arises from the large number of forms to be prepared for different industries, each containing its own set of detailed questions. In the Census of Production for 1958, for example, there were 110 forms containing altogether over 5,000 headings for particular kinds of goods sold. It would not be practicable for the Advisory Committee to deal with every one of these headings, and its examination of the questions and notes is therefore concentrated on those which are common to a number of industries—for example, those relating to employment, stocks and capital expenditure. It is the Board's practice to seek advice on the detailed questions applicable to particular industries from the representative trade associations of the industry concerned.

Each Advisory Committee is concerned with a particular census, though recent practice has been for the same committee to deal with several successive censuses.

2. Statistical Items and Analyses

These notes describe the statistical series and analyses contained in the census reports. They also explain the more important changes in definitions that affect comparisons from year to year. Full definitions of the items are given in the introductory notes to the census reports.

A. STATISTICAL ITEMS

EMPLOYMENT

Statistics of employment are published for all census years between 1907 and 1958, but not for 1959. The following categories are shown separately:

- (a) Working proprietors¹
- (b) Operatives
- (c) Administrative, technical and clerical staff
- (d) Outworkers²
- (e) Excluded employees³

The information is analysed by sex and by age groups (the numbers of operatives and administrative, technical and clerical staff under and over 18 years of age) for pre-war years and for the years 1946 and 1948 to 1951, and by sex only for 1954 and 1958. Quarterly employment statistics are given for 1907, and statistics of the numbers of operatives employed in a specified week of each month for all other pre-war census years (except 1912 and 1937) and for 1948. The number of operatives employed on shift work is given for 1951. Information collected from some industries in 1948 about the number of man-hours worked has not been published. The figures for 1958 include persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers.

OUTPUT

Sales

Statistics of the total value of output (pre-war) or sales (post-war) are published for every census year. In addition, sales (or output) are analysed by quantity and value under detailed commodity headings for all pre-war censuses and for 1946, 1948, 1951, 1954 and 1958. For the 1958 census the questions on sales were curtailed in a number of industries for which detailed monthly or quarterly statistics are available; in the reports on a few industries, where little or no detail of output was obtained in the census, a summary of the short period statistics is included in the census report.

The tables for 1935, 1948, 1951, 1954 and 1958 contain a column for the number of entries. This is the number of returns on which figures against a particular commodity heading were recorded. For 1958 the number of enterprises reporting figures for particular commodities is also shown.

¹Included under administrative, technical and clerical staff for pre-war years.

²Pre-war census years, 1946, 1948 to 1951, 1954; and 1958 (gloves industry only).

³1948 to 1951 and 1954 only. This category consists of persons employed in canteens, merchanting and transport organizations, etc.

be submitted. On occasion, also, committee members have circulated alternative proposals of their own. In the end, it has generally proved possible to arrive at an agreed view as to the form each census should take. It is for the Board to make the final decisions in relation to any particular census and in making them careful attention is given to all that has been said in committee. Reference to the minutes of the committees on particular points is often also made later—sometimes years later—and for this reason full minutes are taken.

The topics discussed vary a good deal according to the particular census, but they usually include at a fairly early stage the scope of the census, in the sense of both the subjects about which information is to be obtained and the businesses which are to be required to supply it. Attention also needs to be given nowadays, more often than not, to the sampling methods to be employed. When the broad outlines have become clear, the committee proceeds to examine drafts of the census forms themselves. Some of these matters are technical in character, but there can be little doubt that it is beneficial for the Board, before embarking on these extensive and sometimes complex inquiries, to explain and justify their proposals to a group of people with a knowledge of business, but who for the most part are not statistical experts.

When it comes to considering draft census forms those censuses of production, taken every few years, which include detailed questions about materials purchased or goods sold pose a special problem. This arises from the large number of forms to be prepared for different industries, each containing its own set of detailed questions. In the Census of Production for 1958, for example, there were 110 forms containing altogether over 5,000 headings for particular kinds of goods sold. It would not be practicable for the Advisory Committee to deal with every one of these headings, and its examination of the questions and notes is therefore concentrated on those which are common to a number of industries—for example, those relating to employment, stocks and capital expenditure. It is the Board's practice to seek advice on the detailed questions applicable to particular industries from the representative trade associations of the industry concerned.

Each Advisory Committee is concerned with a particular census, though recent practice has been for the same committee to deal with several successive censuses.

2. Statistical Items and Analyses

These notes describe the statistical series and analyses contained in the census reports. They also explain the more important changes in definitions that affect comparisons from year to year. Full definitions of the items are given in the introductory notes to the census reports.

A. STATISTICAL ITEMS

EMPLOYMENT

Statistics of employment are published for all census years between 1907 and 1958, but not for 1959. The following categories are shown separately:

- (a) Working proprietors¹
- (b) Operatives
- (c) Administrative, technical and clerical staff
- (d) Outworkers²
- (e) Excluded employees³

The information is analysed by sex and by age groups (the numbers of operatives and administrative, technical and clerical staff under and over 18 years of age) for pre-war years and for the years 1946 and 1948 to 1951, and by sex only for 1954 and 1958. Quarterly employment statistics are given for 1907, and statistics of the numbers of operatives employed in a specified week of each month for all other pre-war census years (except 1912 and 1937) and for 1948. The number of operatives employed on shift work is given for 1951. Information collected from some industries in 1948 about the number of man-hours worked has not been published. The figures for 1958 include persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers.

OUTPUT

Sales

Statistics of the total value of output (pre-war) or sales (post-war) are published for every census year. In addition, sales (or output) are analysed by quantity and value under detailed commodity headings for all pre-war censuses and for 1946, 1948, 1951, 1954 and 1958. For the 1958 census the questions on sales were curtailed in a number of industries for which detailed monthly or quarterly statistics are available; in the reports on a few industries, where little or no detail of output was obtained in the census, a summary of the short period statistics is included in the census report.

The tables for 1935, 1948, 1951, 1954 and 1958 contain a column for the number of entries. This is the number of returns on which figures against a particular commodity heading were recorded. For 1958 the number of enterprises reporting figures for particular commodities is also shown.

¹Included under administrative, technical and clerical staff for pre-war years.

²Pre-war census years, 1946, 1948 to 1951, 1954; and 1958 (gloves industry only).

³1948 to 1951 and 1954 only. This category consists of persons employed in canteens, merchanting and transport organizations, etc.

An index to commodities produced or sold is included in the reports for pre-war years and for 1954 and 1958.

The information on sales for most industries is generally set out in three tables: (1) sales of principal products of the industry, including sales by establishments classified to other industries (the 'principal products' table); (2) sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries (the 'carry-in' table); and (3) sales of other than principal products (the 'carry-out' table). (See, for example, Tables 4, 5 and 6 respectively of the 1958 report). It is important to distinguish total sales of principal products—(1) above—from the total sales of firms in the industry: (1) less (2) plus (3).

The method of valuation used in the post-war censuses differs from that used pre-war. From 1907 to 1935 the statistics relate in principle to the actual production of each item specified, i.e. sales during the year of goods made by the firm plus the book value of stocks at the end of the year less that at the beginning of the year. The statistics for 1946 onwards for most industries relate to sales made during the year. Payments to other firms for carriage outwards are excluded pre-war, but included post-war in the values of sales charged on a delivered basis.

Where separate returns were made for different departments of the same firm, and goods produced in one department were used in another, the value of the goods is included in the sales of the first (producing department), and in the materials of the second (using department), on the common basis of the charge that would have been made to an independent purchaser. Goods transferred to a separate selling organisation under the same control were valued on the same basis. Estimation of a similar kind was also sometimes entailed in valuing transfers between different firms belonging to the same enterprise. To the extent that transfers of these kinds were included, the figures for sales do not represent the value of goods coming on to the market.

Also, to the extent that the finished product of one establishment constitute the materials purchased by another, total figures of the value of gross output or sales (and of materials and fuel purchased) include an element of duplication. In some industries, e.g. motor vehicle manufacturing, this duplication is substantial; and aggregates of the figures for a number of industries contain significantly greater amounts of duplication. A full analysis of gross output excluding this duplication was last made for 1948 and is included in Table 5 of *Census of Production Summary Tables for 1951, Part II*. Similar analyses were made for 1907, 1924, 1930 and 1935.

Analyses of sales to different classes of customer are given for Great Britain for 1948 and 1950. The analysis for 1950 provides a link with similar information collected in the census of distribution for that year. Sales of merchantable goods are given separately for 1950 (Great Britain) and 1958. Total sales of merchantable goods recorded in the census of production for 1950 were £759 million.*

*This figure did not appear in the report on the census of production for 1950, but was published in Appendix B of *Census of Distribution and Other Services, 1950, Volume III, Wholesale Trades*. H.M.S.O. 1955.

Intermediate products

For pre-war census years and for 1946, 1948, 1951, 1954 and 1958, for some industries, statistics are given showing the total quantities made during the year of important intermediate products, i.e. products which may be further processed in the establishments in which they are produced, whether or not they are also sometimes sold. They include also goods produced from materials supplied by other firms.

Gross output

Statistics of gross output are published for all census years up to 1957. Gross output was not included in the tables of the 1958 report since figures for stocks of products on hand for sale, exclusive of merchant goods, which would be required for its accurate calculation, were not obtained.

The gross output of an industry is the total value of goods made and other work done during the year. For post-war censuses, this is derived by subtracting from the value of sales and work done the value of stocks of finished goods and work in progress at the beginning of the year and adding the value at the end of the year. From 1946 to 1950 an adjustment was also made for transport outwards.

The quantities of the principal classes of goods manufactured, together with those exported and retained imports, are given for pre-war census years (except 1912) and for 1946, 1948 and 1951. Statistics derived from this information show the proportion of production exported, the quantities available for use in the United Kingdom and the share of the home market held by British goods.

Estimates of the changes in the volume of production between different years are given in the reports for 1930, 1933, 1934 and 1935.*

Net output

Statistics of net output are published for all census years up to 1958. The net output of an industry is derived by subtracting from the value of gross output the aggregate of the cost of materials and fuel used, the amount paid for work given out and, for 1951 to 1958, any payments for transport. The net output for 1958 includes the gross margin on any merchant goods sold. Normally any custom and excise duty on materials purchased was included in the cost of materials. Similarly, finished goods sold were valued as they were sold, duty paid or duty free. The amounts of duty, subsidies, allowances and levies receivable or payable on goods withdrawn from bond, produced or sold, where of substantial importance, were required to be stated separately, and the net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount of subsidy received added, in arriving at net output.

Net output is a measure of the work done by each industry; it constitutes the fund from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising, other

*Other estimates of changes in the volume of production are given in the official Index of Industrial Production and in a number of papers published in the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* and elsewhere. (See Appendix I, section 3).

selling expenses and all other similar charges as well as depreciation and profits, have to be met. Net output is additive over all industries within the industrial sector without any appreciable duplication, but it is not net relative to the economy as a whole since it contains payments for services rendered by firms e.g. payments made for repairs, hire of plant, advertising, research work, etc. Net output is not therefore identical with the contribution of the industry to the gross domestic product, sometimes described as 'value added'.

In calculating the weights of the Index of Industrial Production the census figures of net output have been adjusted to exclude amounts paid for services rendered by firms outside the field covered by the index. The adjustments, which were based on the figures reported in the census for 1948, were intended to bring the index into line with the concept of gross national product at factor cost. Payments for the services recorded in the census amounted to about 6 per cent. of net output for all manufacturing industries for 1948 and ranged between about 4 and 10 per cent. for individual groups of industries.

Net output per person employed

The statistics of net output per person employed given for all census years up to 1958 are obtained by dividing the net output by the average number of persons employed (full-time and part-time) including operatives, administrative, technical and clerical employees and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers. Persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers, as well as the gross margin on merchant or factored goods, were included for 1958 but excluded for other years.

ANALYSIS OF COSTS

Wages and salaries

The reports for 1924, 1930 and 1935 contain figures of the total wages bill based on voluntary inquiries conducted by the Ministry of Labour.* No particulars of salaries paid were obtained pre-war.

Statistics of wages and salaries obtained in the census are given in the reports on all post-war censuses up to 1958. Separate figures are given for amounts paid during the year to (a) operatives and to (b) administrative, technical and clerical employees. Payments to outworkers are shown for 1946, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1954. Wages and salaries paid during each quarter of the year to (a) operatives and (b) administrative, technical and clerical employees are given for 1948. Information is also given for employers' contributions to the National Insurance schemes (1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951); employers' contributions to superannuation and other pension funds and the number of employees covered, and pension, etc. payments to former employees and dependents (1954); and average salaries, etc. paid per head to administrative, technical and clerical employees, distinguishing males and females (1958).

*See Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research. *Guides to Official Sources No. 1 Labour Statistics*. H.M.S.O, 1958, pp. 39-42.

It should be noted that the census figures of wages and salaries exclude some of the items (e.g. employers' contributions to national insurance and pension schemes) that are included in the figures of income from employment in the national income accounts.*

Materials and fuel

Statistics of the total cost of materials and fuel purchased or used are published for all census years up to 1958. In addition, purchases or usages of materials are analysed by quantity and by value under detailed headings for 1933, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1946, 1948 and 1954. For 1951, the usage of certain specified materials is given in terms of quantities only. Particulars of electricity generated, purchased or used are given for 1907, 1924, 1930, 1935, 1937, 1946, 1948, 1951 and 1954; and purchases or consumption of coal and coke for 1907, 1924, 1930, 1935, 1937, 1948, 1951 and 1954 and of gas and oil for 1924, 1937 (oil only), 1946, 1948, 1951 and 1954.

Purchases of goods for merchanting or factoring, and canteen supplies, are included for 1958.

Work given out

Statistics of the amounts paid to other firms for work done on materials given out to them are published for all census years up to 1958. Payments made to individual outworkers in respect of work done by them are excluded from this heading.

Transport payments

Statistics of transport payments are published for the census years 1946 to 1958. The payments for 1946, 1948, 1949 and 1950 relate to outwards transport only; those for other years cover both outwards transport on finished goods sold and inwards transport on materials and fuel purchased. Amounts paid to other firms and amounts paid (or credited) to firms' own separate transport organizations are shown separately for 1951; for other years the two classes of payment are combined.

Payments for services

Information is published for 1948 about payments for the following services rendered by other firms: repair and maintenance of buildings and of plant, machinery and vehicles; hire of plant, machinery and vehicles; advertising; research work; postage, telephone, etc.; and commercial insurance premiums. This group of statistics includes also figures of the rates (excluding water rates) payable in the year. Other payments for services are described in this chapter under *Transport payments* and *Work given out*. These are not all the services for which payments are made to other firms but they are probably the most important.

The information about payments for individual services does not, of course, include the cost of any similar work carried out by firms' own employees. For this reason the total payments for research work, for example, give an inadequate picture of the extent of research work in industry.

*A description of the sources, methods and definitions used in making estimates of the national product, income and expenditure is given in *National Income Statistics: Sources and Methods*. H.M.S.O., 1956.

INVESTMENT

Stocks and work in progress

The values of stocks held at the beginning and end of the year were reported in the censuses from 1946 onwards. The figures published in the preliminary report for 1946 show the change in the value of stocks between the beginning and end of the year; those published for 1948 to 1953 show the levels of stocks at the beginning and end of the year; and those published for 1954 onwards show the stock change with the level at the beginning or at the end of the year. Figures for stocks of materials and fuel are shown separately each year; stocks of finished products and work in progress are combined for all years except 1948, 1951 and 1958, when they are shown separately. Separate particulars for some of the more important items of finished goods and of materials and fuel are given for most industries for 1948.

The values of stocks of goods purchased for merchanting by industrial establishments in Great Britain, at the beginning and at the end of the year, are given for 1950. The total stocks of these goods recorded for all industries were £73 million (beginning of year) and £85 million (end of year).^{*} The statistics for 1958 include all stocks of the business covered by the return, including any stocks of goods held for merchanting or factoring, though the total figures only are shown.

Differences arise between the values of stocks and work in progress shown for the end of one year and the beginning of the next. These differences, in some industries substantial, are due to various causes, e.g. the opening or closing down of establishments, changes in the industrial classification of establishments, changes in the periods covered by individual firms' returns, transfers by firms between materials and work in progress, and the replacement of provisional estimates by final figures taken from audited accounts.

No deduction is made from the value of work in progress on account of progress payments received. This means that there is an element of duplication in respect of capital goods in the course of production between the investment in stocks recorded by the producer and the capital expenditure recorded by the purchaser (which usually includes progress payments). It has not yet been possible to measure the extent of this duplication, but it is believed to be small. Work in progress has not been reported by the construction industry.

Capital expenditure

Estimates of capital expenditure on fixed assets are published for every year from 1948 onwards. (Those for 1950, obtained in a special sample inquiry, were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of 5th January 1952.)

The capital expenditure figures generally include progress payments on capital goods in course of construction, though it was only in 1959 that a specific instruction was given to ensure that such payments were all included.

^{*}These figures did not appear in the report on the Census of Production for 1950, but were published in Appendix B of *Census of Distribution and Other Services, 1950, Volume III, Wholesale Trades*. H.M.S.O. 1955.

The items given in the census reports are:

- (a) Capital expenditure on new building and other constructional work of a capital nature
- (b) Acquisitions and disposals of new and second-hand plant and machinery
- (c) Acquisition and disposals of new and second-hand vehicles.

Purchases and sales of land and existing buildings are given for 1948, and were reported also for 1959 and 1960. New and second-hand acquisitions of plant, machinery and vehicles are shown separately for 1948, 1949 and 1951, but are combined for other years. The figures from 1948 to 1957 for the proceeds of items disposed of during the year include the estimated proceeds of insurance claims for plant, etc. destroyed or damaged. Architects' and surveyors' fees and legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc. are excluded from 1948 to 1957 but are included for 1958. The figures shown in some of the tables for 1951 and later years include information obtained by means of supplementary inquiries about capital expenditure on new establishments in Great Britain which had not begun production before the end of the year; the proportion of the total investment accounted for by these new establishments was about 6 per cent. in 1957. The figures for all years exclude government financed expenditure; for the 1960 census any amounts received from the Cotton Board under the Cotton Industry Act, 1959 or from the Board of Trade under the Local Employment Act, 1960 were not deducted from the expenditure figures.

The report for 1948 contains information for individual industries about changes in the occupation of buildings and land during the year. The following table contains hitherto unpublished estimates of the total value of transactions in buildings in 1948 by manufacturing industry as a whole (larger establishments in Great Britain). The estimates for leasehold and rented property are very uncertain; they indicate no more than the approximate order of magnitude of these transactions.

	£ million			
<i>New buildings</i>				
Expenditure on new building work	52.0
<i>Land and existing buildings</i>				
Capital cost of freeholds bought	9.3
Capital value of:				
(a) rented property newly occupied	16.3
(b) leasehold property newly occupied	18.9
Selling value of freeholds sold	4.4
Estimated value of other property relinquished	8.8

In addition, for 1948, questions were asked about the total value of buildings and land occupied at the beginning of the year of return. The results showed the difficulty of obtaining information about the value of fixed capital assets in a form suitable for aggregation and they were not published.

POWER EQUIPMENT

Statistics of the capacity (horse-power or kilowatts) of prime movers, electric generators and electric motors are published for 1907 (prime movers and generators only), 1912, 1924, 1930 and 1951. Prime movers are shown by kinds (e.g. steam; internal combustion) and electric generators according to the kind of prime mover by which they were driven. For 1924 and 1930, the different types of power equipment are divided according to whether they were ordinarily in use or in reserve or idle. The figures for 1951 show the capacity installed and the capacity in use during the week ended 22nd September 1951. Calculated figures are given for total power capacity available and for power in use per operative employed.

B. INDUSTRY ANALYSES

Census statistics are classified by industry and, in some cases, also by subdivision or specialist group within the industry.¹ Since the war, the classification by industry has been designed to correspond as far as possible with that followed by other government departments concerned in the compilation of industrial statistics. The statistics from 1948 to 1957 are classified as far as possible in conformity with the first edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification* and those for 1958 onwards in accordance with the second edition.²

The number of industries shown for any given year has depended, firstly, on the scope of the census for that year (see page 23). Secondly, a number of technical factors have determined the amount of industrial detail that has been given. For example, full detailed lists of industries have been used in publishing the results of full censuses at which detailed commodity output statistics were obtained (e.g. 130 detailed industry headings were used for the full, detailed census for 1958), but a shorter list, consisting of selected headings relating to the larger or more important industries only, has been used for the years for which sample censuses were taken (e.g. 61 selected industries were used for the simple, sample census for 1957). As a direct result of the change in the statistical unit (from establishment to 'business unit') for the simple censuses for 1959 and 1960, the results for these years will be analysed under 31 headings, each heading covering a broad industry group. The principal statistics for 1935, 1948 and later years have been summarised for each Order of the *Standard Industrial Classification*.

Some of the industries may be groups of industries capable of further subdivision into smaller, but nevertheless quite distinct 'industries' (e.g. for 1954 the Mechanical Engineering (General) Industry was sub-divided into 20 different groups of specialist producers). This more detailed analysis, under sub-divisions or specialist group headings, is given for 1924, 1930, 1935, 1948, 1951, 1954 and 1958. These were the years for which the census forms sought detailed commodity sales (or output) information, on which the analysis by sub-divisions or specialist group was based.

Summaries showing the degree of specialization (as measured by the proportion of the typical output of the industry) in different manufacturing industries have been published for 1930 and 1951.

¹A note on the methods of classification is included in Chapter 3.

²The statistics for 1954 are available, classified on the basis of the second edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification*, in the reports on the 1958 census.

C. ANALYSES BY SIZE, COUNTRY AND REGION

Analyses of data by size groups are given for the following years (the units of analysis are shown in brackets): 1924 (firms); 1930 and 1935 (establishments and firms); 1948, 1949, 1951 and 1954 (establishments); and 1958 (establishments and enterprises).^{*} Units are grouped by size according to the average number of persons employed. The analyses for 1924, 1930 and 1949 consist of summary figures only for manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry; for the other years, detailed industry breakdowns are given.

Some reports contain separate figures for Great Britain; for other years estimates for Great Britain may be obtained by deducting the data published in the Northern Ireland reports from the United Kingdom totals. Separate figures for Great Britain cannot be obtained for some—mostly the smaller—industries owing to the suppression of information to avoid disclosing particulars relating to individual undertakings. In many of these industries Northern Ireland accounts for only a very small proportion of the total output; for manufacturing industry as a whole, Northern Ireland accounted for less than 3 per cent of total United Kingdom employment in 1954. (Percentages for individual industries are given in *Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Part 1*, Table 9.)

The statistics published for Scotland, Wales and the standard regions of England are described in Chapter 2.

Detailed industry statistics¹ for countries are given for the following years:

	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
1907	X		X	"
1924	X		X	X
1930	X		X	X
1935	X		X	X
1948	X	X	X	"
1949	X ⁴		X	X
1950	X ⁴		X	X
1951	X	X	X	X
1952		X ⁵	X ⁵	"
1953		X ⁵	X ⁵	"
1954	X	X	X	"
1955		X ⁵	X ⁵	"
1956		X ⁵	X ⁵	"
1957		X ⁵	X ⁵	"
1958	X	X	X	"

^{*}Establishment, firm and enterprise are defined in Chapter 3 (see *Statistical units*).

¹Including detailed commodity sales statistics for 1907, 1924, 1930, 1935, 1948, 1951 and 1954, and detailed materials statistics for 1935 and 1948.

²Ireland.

³A census was not taken in Northern Ireland for 1948.

⁴Separate figures for Wales are given for manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry.

⁵Selected industries only.

⁶Full results of the censuses taken in Northern Ireland are published in the separate Northern Ireland reports.

Detailed industry statistics for geographical regions are given for 1924, 1930, 1935, 1948, 1951, 1954 and 1958. Statistics for manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry only are analysed by region for 1949. The figures for 1924 relate only to the principal industrial areas of the country; those for later years are analysed in terms of regions (1930 and 1935) or standard regions and selected conurbations (for 1954 and 1958).

D. YEARS FOR WHICH COMPARABLE FIGURES ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPORTS

Report	Comparable figures included for:
1924	1907, 1912 ¹
1930	1924
1933	1930
1934	1930, 1933
1935	1924, 1930, 1933 ¹ , 1934 ¹
1935 ²	1924, 1930
1946	1935, 1937 ¹
1948	1935 ² , 1937, ^{1, 2} 1946 ¹
1950, 1949 and 1948 ²	1935
1949	1935, 1948
1950	1935, 1948, 1949
1951	1935, 1937 ¹ , 1946 ¹ , 1948, 1949, 1950 ¹
1951 ²	1935, 1948, 1949
1952 } 1953 }	1949, 1950 ¹ , 1951
1954	1948, 1951
1954 ²	1948, 1951
1955 } 1956 }	1951, 1954
1957 }	
1958	1954 ²

¹Certain industries only.

²Summary Tables.

³Following changes in the industrial classification in 1948 and 1958, the figures for 1935 and 1937 were revised for the 1948 report and the figures for 1954 were revised for the 1958 report.

3. Coverage and Methods

SCOPE

The scope of the census of production is limited to the field of industrial production, i.e. mining and quarrying; manufacturing; construction; and the gas, electricity and water industries. The undertakings covered include private firms, nationalized undertakings and Government establishments. The precise scope of each census is set out in the notes at the front of each report.

Important departures from the scope of the census as defined in the 1906 Act are as follows:—

- (a) *Import Duties Act Inquiries, 1933 to 1938.* These inquiries were restricted to industries engaged in the manufacture of goods which, if imported into the United Kingdom, would be chargeable with customs duty under the Act. The number of industries listed for 1933 was 71, compared with 107 for the 1930 census. Among the industries excluded were motor vehicles (re-instated for 1934); shipbuilding; bread making; tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, etc.; tobacco; and petroleum refining.
- (b) *The Partial Census of 1946.* This related to the following industries and activities: chemicals, dyestuffs and drugs; mechanical engineering; electrical engineering; tools and implements; hardware, hollow-ware; metallic furniture and sheet metal; clothing; hats, caps and millinery; printing, bookbinding, etc.; book publishing; building and contracting; and local authorities (building and civil engineering).
- (c) *Censuses from 1948 to 1957.* The scope of the first post-war censuses was based on the first edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification* published in 1948. Two industries (tea blending and coffee roasting; and laundries, dry cleaning, job dyeing and carpet beating) classified as distributive or service trades, but included in the censuses taken for the years 1948 to 1953, were subsequently excluded. Wholesale slaughtering was included in the census during the period of Ministry of Food control, but was excluded from the 1954 and later censuses; wholesale slaughtering and milk bottling were transferred from manufacturing to distribution in the revised (1958) edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification*. Further sections of industry (e.g. scrap metal processing; boot and shoe repairs for the trade; and retail bespoke tailoring and dress-making) were excluded from 1955 onwards in anticipation of changes in the *Standard Industrial Classification*.

The first census of distribution and other services in Great Britain was taken for 1950. In certain industries a high proportion of firms were within the field of both censuses because they carried on merchanting or retailing as well as production and the scope of the census of production for that year was modified so as to reduce the number of these firms required to make returns under both censuses. For this reason the census of production was, for certain 'overlap' trades, restricted to establishments engaged wholly in production or processing, which were asked only for a description of their business and the average number of males and females employed (including working proprietors). The building and contracting industries, including the civil engineering work of transport undertakings, etc. were excluded from the 1950 census.

(d) *Censuses from 1958 to 1960.* The 1958 and later censuses covered the same broad field of industrial production as earlier ones, except that the second edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification* published in 1958 was used in delimiting the precise scope of the industries concerned. As a result of their removal from the manufacturing sector in the revised classification the following activities were excluded for 1958: bake-houses attached to retail shops; fish curing by wholesalers or retailers; milk processing and bottling; wholesale bottling except for manufacturers' bottling of their own products; scrap metal processing by dealers; the processing of flax; processing of cotton rags and cotton and rayon waste; retail bespoke tailoring and dressmaking, and workrooms operated by retail shops; the production and processing of cinematograph films; and the civil engineering activities of railway, tram, trolley-bus, omnibus, canal, dock and harbour undertakings. The reporting of separate figures for merchant goods led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be merchants with only minor productive activities. Establishments specializing in repairing certain kinds of goods (e.g. footwear, motor cars and cycles, watches and clocks, jewellery and plate, sports requisites, musical instruments), included in previous censuses if they worked mainly 'for the trade', were excluded for 1958. The net result of the changes made for 1958 was to reduce the coverage in the census of manufacturing industry by about 5 per cent. in terms of employment.

The census of production covers a large sector of the economy. The table below shows that mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and gas, electricity and water together cover approximately 47 per cent. of the gross domestic product. (The figures prepared by the Central Statistical Office, shown in this table, differ from those given in the census report for net output on account of the inclusion in the latter of payments for various services rendered by other industries.)

Gross domestic product by industry, 1958

Industry group	Gross domestic product	Per cent. of total
	£ million	%
All industries, total	19,985	100
Mining and quarrying	697	4
Manufacturing	6,996	35
Construction	1,151	6
Gas, electricity and water	523	3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing ..	857	4
Distributive trades	2,456	12
Transport and communication ..	1,583	8
Insurance, banking and finance ..	605	3
Other services	2,091	10
Other (including public administration, ownership of dwellings, etc.)	3,026	16

Source: *National Income and Expenditure 1960*

AREA COVERED

The censuses for 1907 and 1912 covered the United Kingdom, which then included the whole of Ireland. The 1924 census included Northern Ireland but for 1930 and 1935 the Northern Ireland Government held their own census. The results of the Northern Ireland censuses were incorporated in the reports prepared by the Board of Trade, which thus covered the whole of the United Kingdom. The Import Duties Act Inquiries for 1933, 1934, 1937 and 1938 covered the United Kingdom. The 1946 partial census, which covered establishments in the United Kingdom, was conducted entirely by the Board of Trade. The annual censuses taken by the Board of Trade under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, beginning with the census for 1948, relate to Great Britain only. The Northern Ireland Government did not take a census of production for 1948; the figures for that year, therefore, relate to Great Britain only. The Statistics of Trade Act (Northern Ireland), containing similar provisions to the 1947 Act which applied to Great Britain only, was passed in 1949 and censuses have been taken in Northern Ireland annually from that year onwards; the results have been incorporated in the reports prepared by the Board of Trade.

The areas covered by the reports for different years are summarised in the table below. Even for the years where the United Kingdom is shown, the figures for certain industries (e.g. mining and quarrying) sometimes cover Great Britain only; exceptions of this kind are noted in the reports on individual industries. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands were excluded in all years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area covered</i>
1907	United Kingdom, including the whole of Ireland
1912	
1924	
1930	
1933	
1934	United Kingdom, including Northern Ireland
1935	
1937	
1938	
1946	
1948	Great Britain
Annually from 1949	United Kingdom, including Northern Ireland

PERIOD OF RETURNS

Census results in all years are composed of a mixture of calendar and business year figures. This follows from the option provided for in the legislation allowing firms to make returns for their business year where figures for the calendar year cannot conveniently be given.

Prior to 1930 firms made returns for periods most nearly coinciding with the calendar year. For 1930 returns were made for years ending up to 31st March 1931. At subsequent censuses firms were allowed the concession of making returns for a business year ending on any date from 6th April in the census year to 5th April in the following year if the calendar year was not

their year of account, thus permitting firms to use the income tax year if they so desired. Since 1959 firms have been asked to make returns for the calendar year, using estimated figures where necessary; only if no figures were available for this period were firms invited to return figures for their business year.

An analysis of the periods covered by returns for 1948 and 1951 is included in *Census of Production for 1951: Summary Tables, Part II*, Table 16. This shows that the average year covered by returns in the census is in most industries very close to the calendar year.

SIZE OF FIRMS COVERED

The statistics for 1907 and 1924 relate to all firms regardless of size and those for 1912 to firms employing six or more persons (excluding working proprietors). From 1930 to 1954 the statistics relate mainly to firms employing eleven or more persons (covering approximately 95 per cent. of the total employment in mining and manufacturing in 1951);* for 1958 the statistics relate mainly to firms employing twenty-five or more persons, covering approximately 94 per cent. of the total employment in the field of manufacturing then within the scope of the census. (See also under definition of 'firm' below.)

Estimates of the principal aggregates for all firms regardless of size are given for 1948, 1951, 1954 and later years. Some of these estimates were based on samples—see *Sampling*.

STATISTICAL UNITS USED

Four different kinds of unit are used in the census reports. These are the enterprise, the firm, the establishment, and the return. In the most usual case, where a business is carried on at one address and is not connected with any other business, the three industrial units (the enterprise, the firm, and the establishment) are the same. Where they are different, the enterprise is the largest, followed by the firm, and then by the establishment, which is the smallest unit. Another unit—the 'business unit'—which comes between the enterprise and the firm, will be used in the reports on the censuses for 1959 and 1960.

Definition of 'Enterprise'. The term enterprise is used to mean one or more firms under common ownership or control as defined in the Companies Act, 1948. An enterprise normally consists either of a single firm, or of a holding company together with its subsidiary companies. Information about the numbers of enterprises engaged in different industries is given for 1958.

Definition of 'Firm'. In the sense in which the term is used in the census reports, a firm means one or more establishments operated under the same trading name; it is commonly a limited company. The information given in the report relates mainly to larger firms (i.e. firms above the exemption limit); small firms are those below the exemption limit. The exemption limit is the limit below which firms are not required to make returns in full detail. Between 1930 and 1957 the exemption limit was eleven persons employed, but for 1958 the limit was raised to twenty-five persons employed. Though the firm is used in defining the exemption limit, it is not normally used as a unit of analysis.

*The figures for previous years given in the reports on the censuses for 1930 and 1935 have been adjusted in some cases to correspond with the statistical coverage of the current census. Details of the adjustments are given in the introductory notes to the reports.

Information about the number of returns received from small firms and the number of persons employed in small firms is given for 1930 and 1935, for 1948 to 1954 (except that the number of returns is not given for 1952 and 1953), and for 1958.

Definition of 'Establishment'. In most cases an establishment comprises the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine). For 1958 the definition of the establishment was extended to include ancillary activities (such as merchandising or factoring, canteens, packing), whether or not these activities were carried on at the same address as the works, unless they were conducted by a separate company or a separate department with a separate set of accounts. The number of establishments of larger firms is shown for 1930, 1935, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1954 and 1958. The total number of establishments of all sizes is given for 1951 and 1954 in the combined report on the censuses for 1955, 1956 and 1957, and for 1958 in Table 1 of the report for that year.

Definition of 'Return'. A return may cover one establishment, or several establishments in the same census industry and in the same country (England, Scotland or Wales). The number of returns in each industry is given for 1924, 1930 and 1935. The number of 'entries' shown in the tables of detailed output for certain years is the number of returns on which figures against a particular output or production heading were recorded. The number of entries is less than the corresponding number of establishments to the extent that combined returns were made covering more than one of the establishments concerned.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Establishments are classified to industries according to the nature of their output. Since the war this classification has been, as far as possible, in conformity with the *Standard Industrial Classification*.

Each industry is basically defined in terms of its principal products, these being of a similar nature or commonly associated in production. The principle of classification normally followed was to assign an establishment to an industry if its output of the principal products of that industry accounted for a greater proportion of its total output than its output of the principal products of any other industry; a similar principle was also normally followed in classifying to sub-divisions of an industry or to specialist groups.

Where the application of this rule would have resulted in a change of classification between 1954 (on the basis of the 1958 edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification*) and 1958, the 1954 classification was used for both years unless the output of principal products in the new industry was one-third more than that in the old. This modification of the general rule was introduced for 1958 to avoid introducing discontinuities as the result of marginal changes in output between successive censuses.

The industrial classification of small firms was based on the respondent's description of the business except in the case of returns made on short forms,* which were classified on the basis of the output returned.

*A short form is a simplified version of the full census form sent to a sample of small firms in industries where small firms accounted for a relatively high proportion of total employment.

REGISTER OF ESTABLISHMENTS

The Census of Production register is basically a register of establishments at which industrial production is carried on, which is now being developed to provide an up-to-date record in terms of other statistical units. The register is principally based on information obtained from the Ministry of Labour.

The present register consists primarily of punched cards containing the name and address of the firm and (where different) the address of the particular establishment covered by the registration, a reference number, and codes (based wherever possible on previous census returns) indicating the industry and size of the establishment. Establishments belonging to multi-establishment enterprises are identified and related to each other by reference to lists of inter-firm connections maintained by the Census Office in connection with preventing the disclosure of information about individual concerns. Information about the make-up of enterprises is obtained mainly from published sources, such as the *Stock Exchange Year Book*, supplemented by particulars obtained from company reports or supplied by firms. The register for the construction industry is maintained by the Ministry of Works. The information contained in the census register cannot be made available outside the Government service.

SAMPLING

Sampling methods were employed in the simple censuses taken in Great Britain for 1952, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1960 and, to a limited extent, in the detailed census for 1958. In recent years estimation from incomplete data has been used in compiling provisional results from the returns first received and in estimating figures for small firms not required to make returns.

For the simple censuses, separate samples were drawn each year from base year size tabulations, as follows:

<i>Census</i>	<i>Base year frame</i>
1952	1950 (1949 for 'overlap' trades)
1953	1951
1955	1951
1956	1951
1957	1954
1960	1959

The sampling unit was normally the larger establishment (the larger firm or 'business unit' for 1960). For 1952 and 1953 small firms (i.e. firms employing 10 or fewer persons) were also sampled (normally one in every ten) subject to a minimum of ten being included in the sample; for 1955, 1956 and 1957 small firms were excluded, except in the building industry where a sample of 1 in 50 was selected; and for 1960 all small firms were excluded. Units were stratified by industry and by size measured by number of persons employed (by size of sales for 1960). For 1952, 1953 and 1955 samples were drawn separately for each of some 150 industries, which were treated quite independently of each other, even though separate results were published only for 60 to 70 of the larger industries. For 1956 and 1957 the industry stratification was similar to that

previously used except that the smaller industries in each Order of the *Standard Industrial Classification*, for which separate results were not compiled, were grouped under 'Rest of Order'; each 'Rest of Order' was sampled as a whole. For 1960 a broader industry stratification, consisting of 31 headings only, was used.

In the sample censuses from 1952 to 1957, the largest units in each industry were all included. Other larger units were classified to strata according to their size and for each stratum a sampling fraction was fixed; this was the proportion of all the units in the stratum which were selected for inclusion in the sample, e.g. 1 in 2, 1 in 5, 1 in 10, 1 in 20. The sampling fractions varied with the size of units. In a few industries, where the total number of units was small, all units were included. Units which had not previously made returns in the census because they were not operating were generally all required to make returns. New registrations continued to be taken into account while the census was carried out.

Sampling within strata was random and all units in the same stratum had an equal chance of being selected, except that where possible the smaller units selected in one year were excluded in the following year. Units were placed in registration number order within size groups. When several size groups could be distinguished within a sampling stratum, they were arranged in ascending order of size. Thus, in industries where the sampled stratum or strata consisted of several size groups, the sampling fractions were approximately the same for each individual size group, so that a better sample was obtained than if units had been arranged in random order within each stratum. The proportion of total net output accounted for by the largest units covered in full was about 75 per cent. for 1952 (slightly less for later years). Productive units operated by Government departments were covered in full, and so were the coal mining, gas and electricity supply, and mineral oil refining industries, for which returns were collected by the Ministry of Power. Sampling was not used in Northern Ireland, where all firms above the exemption level were required to make returns. The proportion of units in the total field of the census that made returns varied from one-sixth (for 1952) to one-ninth (for 1957).

Except for the few industries required to make returns for all units, the figures shown in the reports were estimated from the information received for the larger establishments included in the samples. Information collected separately for larger establishments in Northern Ireland, where sampling methods were not employed, was included. The estimates obtained for larger establishments were, for 1955, 1956 and 1957, supplemented by estimates for small firms from whom returns were not required; these additional estimates were normally made by increasing the other items in the same proportion as total employment in the base year.

The estimates for larger establishments were obtained by multiplying total figures for each item returned by the selected units in each sampled stratum of each industry by a 'grossing-up factor' and adding together the results for all the strata of each industry. For 1952 and 1953 the grossing-up factor was the total number of units from which each stratum sample was drawn, divided by the number of selected units for which returns were received, including any which made 'nil' returns or were otherwise found to have ceased production

before the census year began; for 1955, 1956 and 1957 the grossing-up factor was the denominator of the fraction used in selecting the sample (e.g. 1, 2, 5, 10). Beginning with 1953 the figures obtained for each sampling stratum were adjusted by multiplying the results by a correction factor consisting of the ratio of total employment in the sampling field as recorded in the census for the base year* to the estimate of employment in the base year obtained by grossing-up the base year figures for those units which were included in the sample.

The use of sampling methods inevitably means that precise figures cannot be obtained. The results for industry as a whole are accurate within very close limits, but a margin of uncertainty attaches to those for individual industries. An indication of the magnitude of the sampling errors is given in an appendix to Volume 4 of *The Report on the Census of Production for 1955, 1956 and 1957* (1959). The sampling errors for total manufacturing industries for 1957 ranged from 0.1 per cent. for employment to 1.0 per cent. for capital expenditure.

*For 1956 the base year for the correction factor (1954) differed from the base year which provided the sampling frame (1951).

4. Bibliography of Census of Production Reports

REFERENCES

The reference numbers in large type preceding most entries correspond to those in the Subject Index (Chapter 6). The references given in brackets at the end of some entries are to the bound sets of Parliamentary Papers (see Bibliographical References, p. vi) which are available in some libraries; the numbers within the brackets indicate the year of session, Command Paper number, volume number and page number.

AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS

The detailed Reports on each census are normally kept in print until publication of the detailed Reports of the following census has been completed. Thus, in September 1960 all parts of the 1954 census were still available, but they will be allowed to go out of print when all the parts of the 1958 census have been published. Summary Tables, however, are kept in print for a longer period and in September 1960 all those published since 1948 were still available.

1907

1. Census of production. Final report on the first census of production of the United Kingdom (1907), with tables. H.M.S.O., 1912. pp. viii 938 tables. [1912-13 *Cd.* 6320, *etc.*, 1]

CONTENTS OF SECTIONS:

- | | |
|--|---|
| I | General report |
| II | Mines and quarries |
| III | Iron and steel, engineering and shipbuilding trades |
| IV | Metal trades other than iron and steel |
| V | Textile trades |
| VI | Clothing trades |
| VII | Food, drink and tobacco trades |
| VIII | Chemical and allied trades |
| IX | Paper, printing and allied trades |
| X | Leather, canvas and india-rubber trades |
| XI | Timber trades |
| XII | Clay, stone, building and contracting trades |
| XIII | Miscellaneous trades |
| XIV | Public utility services |
| Appendix Exports and imports | |
| Index to reports, tables and products. | |

Principal tables in each section:

I—Output; II—Cost of materials used and amount paid to other firms for work given out to them; III—Persons employed; IV—Capacity of engines owned and amount of electricity purchased.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The *Final report* was also published as a non-Parliamentary publication (H.M.S.O., 1913) in 7 parts, which comprised Sections as follows: Part I—Section I; Part II—Sections II-IV; Part III—Sections V-VI; Part IV—Section VII; Part V—Sections VIII-X; Part VI—Sections XI-XIII; Part VII—Section XIV.

Prior to the *Final report* there were *Preliminary tables summarizing the results of the returns received under the Census of Production Act, 1906* (H.M.S.O., 1910-11. 9 vols.), published as Command Papers. The order of contents bears no relation to the order in the *Final report*.

The following publications are also associated with this census:

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. *The agricultural output of Great Britain: report on enquiries . . . in connection with the Census of Production Act, 1906*. H.M.S.O., 1912. pp. 62. [1912-13 Cd. 6277, x, 529]

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. *The agricultural output of Ireland, 1906: report and tables prepared in connection with the Census of Production Act, 1906*. H.M.S.O., 1912. pp. 27.

1924

2. *Final report on the third census of production of the United Kingdom (1924). H.M.S.O., 1930-32. 5 vols. tables.

CONTENTS:

- [v.1] The textiles trades. 1930. pp. xiv 285.
- [v.2] The food, drink and tobacco trades and the clothing trades. 1931. pp. xiv 353.
- [v.3] The iron and steel trades, the engineering trades, and the non-ferrous metals trades. 1931. pp. xv 451.
- [v.4] The chemical and allied trades, the leather, rubber and canvas goods trades; and miscellaneous trades. 1931. pp. xv 468.
- [v.5] Mines and quarries, the timber trades, manufactures of clay, stone, etc., and the building and contracting trades, public utility services and government departments, and an appendix containing general statistical tables. 1932. pp. xv 473.

Principal tables in each volume:

I—Summary of results; II—Production; III—Employment; IV—Mechanical power.

Tables in appendix (v.5):

I—Summary of results for 1924 and 1907; II—Number of persons employed in the week ended 18th October 1924 (excluding outworkers); III—Monthly fluctuations in the operative staff employed in 1924 (excluding operatives at

*The examination of the results of the second census of production (for 1912) was interrupted by the outbreak of war in August 1914. The available results are included in this report on the third census.

coal mines and outworkers); IV—Average numbers of persons employed in 1924 and 1907 (excluding outworkers); V—Average numbers of outworkers employed in 1924 and 1907; VI—Wages in 1924; VII—Power equipment in 1924 and 1907; VIII—Classification of power equipment in 1924 and 1907; IX—Power ordinarily in use and not in use in 1924; X—Mechanical and electrical power available in 1924; XI—Consumption of fuel in 1924 (so far as reported); XII—Electricity consumed in production in 1924 (so far as reported); XIII—Distribution of industry in the various groups of trades; XIV—Distribution of industry in the various geographical areas; XV—Distribution of industry according to the size of firms.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Third census of production, 1924: preliminary reports were issued in 31 parts as supplements to the *Board of Trade Journal* from 24th February to 15th March 1928; they were followed by a *Summary of preliminary reports* (Supplement to *Board of Trade Journal*, 20th September 1928). The order of contents was not related to the order in the *Final report*.

The following publications are also associated with this census:

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *The agricultural output of England and Wales, 1925: report on . . . enquiries made in connection with the Census of Production Act, 1906*. H.M.S.O., 1927. pp. 152. [1927 Cmd. 2815, xxv, 1]

Board of Agriculture for Scotland. *The agricultural output of Scotland, 1925: report on . . . enquiries made in connection with the Census of Production*. H.M.S.O., 1928. pp. 94. [1928-29 Cmd. 3191, v, 93]

Northern Ireland Ministry of Agriculture. *The agricultural output of Northern Ireland, 1925: report on . . . enquiries made in connexion with the Census of Production*. Belfast, H.M.S.O., 1928. pp. iv 84. (N. Ireland Cmd. 87)

1930

3. Final report on the fourth census of production (1930). H.M.S.O., 1933-35. 5 vols. tables.

CONTENTS:

- Part I The textile trades; the leather trades; the clothing trades. 1933. pp. xviii 472.
- Part II The iron and steel trades; the engineering, ship-building and vehicle trades; the non-ferrous metal trades. 1934. pp. xviii 506.
- Part III The food, drink and tobacco trades; the chemical and allied trades; the paper, printing and stationery trades. 1934. pp. xviii 529.
- Part IV The timber trades; the clay, building materials and building trades; miscellaneous trades; mines and quarries; public utility services and government departments. 1935. pp. xviii 603.
- Part V General report. 1935. pp. vi 175.

Principal tables in each volume:

I—Summary of results; II—Production; III—Employment; IV—Power; V—Consumption of fuel.

Tables in Part V (General report):

I—General results; II—Number and size of establishments; III—Index of production; IV—Volume of production; V—Production, exports and imports; VI—Specialisation in industry; VII—Regional distribution of industry; VIII—Employment; IX—Wages; X—Power equipment of industry; XI—Consumption of coal, coke and electricity.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Fourth census of production, 1930: preliminary reports were published in 26 parts as supplements to the *Board of Trade Journal* from 10th December 1931 to 26th January 1933; they were followed by *Summary of preliminary reports* and *Preliminary survey of reports* (supplements to the *Board of Trade Journal*, 16th February 1933 and 2nd March 1933 respectively). The order of contents was not related to the order in the *Final report*.

The following publications are also associated with this census:

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *The agricultural output of England and Wales, 1930-31: report on . . . enquiries relating to . . . agricultural produce and to the agricultural industry in general*. H.M.S.O., 1934. pp.67. [1933-34 Cmd. 4605, xxvi, 431]

Department of Agriculture for Scotland. *The agricultural output of Scotland, 1930: report on . . . enquiries made in connection with the Census of Production*. H.M.S.O., 1934. pp. 79. [1933-34 Cmd. 4496, xxvi, 499]

1933

4. Report on the Import Duties Act Inquiry (1933). H.M.S.O., 1935-36. 2 vols. tables.

CONTENTS:

Part I The textiles trades; the leather and clothing trades; the food trades; the chemical and allied trades; miscellaneous trades. 1935. pp. xii 329.

Part II The iron and steel trades; the engineering and vehicle trades; the non-ferrous metals trades; the timber, paper, clay and building materials trades; and a general summary statement. 1936. pp. xii 262.

Principal tables for each trade:

I—General Summary; II—Output of principal products; III—Average values of goods produced, exported and imported; IV—Volume of production; V—Production in relation to exports and imports; VI—Employment; VII—Other output of the trade; VIII—Details of materials purchased and used.

1934

5. Report on the Import Duties Act inquiry (1934). H.M.S.O., 1936-37. 2 vols. tables.

CONTENTS:

- Part I The textile trades; the leather and clothing trades; the food trades; the chemical and allied trades; miscellaneous trades; and a general summary statement. 1936. pp. xii 386.
- Part II The iron and steel trades; the engineering and vehicle trades; the non-ferrous metal trades; the timber, paper, clay and building materials trades; and a general summary statement. 1937. pp. xii 308.

Principal tables for each trade:

I—General summary; II—Output of principal products; III—Average values of goods produced, exported and imported; IV—Volume of production; V—Production, exports and imports; VI—Employment; VII—Other output of the trade; VIII—Materials purchased and used.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Import Duties Act inquiry (1934): preliminary report was published in 11 parts as supplements to the *Board of Trade Journal* from 30th January to 2nd July 1936. The order of contents was not related to that of the main report.

1935

6. Final report on the fifth census of production and the Import Duties Act inquiry (1935). H.M.S.O., 1938-44. 4 parts in 7 vols. tables.

CONTENTS:

- Part I The textile trades; the leather trades; the clothing trades. 1938. pp. xviii 512.
- Part II The iron and steel trades; the engineering, ship-building and vehicles trades; the non-ferrous metals trades. 1939. pp. xviii 553.
- Part III The food, drink and tobacco trades; the chemical and allied trades; miscellaneous trades. 1940. pp. xviii 631.
- Part IV Section I—The building and contracting trade; clay and building materials trades; timber trades. 1944. pp. [3] 167.
Section II—The paper, printing and stationery trades. 1944. pp. [3] 81.
Section III—Mines and quarries. 1944. pp. [4] 50.
Section IV—Public utility services and government departments. 1944. pp. [3] 124.

Principal tables for each trade:

IA	General summary
IB	Firms employing not more than ten persons on the average
II	Size of establishments in 1935
III	Particulars of output, etc., in each of the principal areas of the United Kingdom
IV	Sub-divisions of the industry
VA	Total make (of intermediate products)
VB	Principal products made for sale
VC	Output for sale of certain principal products, 1924-1935
VI	Average values of goods produced, exported and imported
VII	Volume of production, 1924-1935
VIII	Production in relation to exports and imports
IX	Other output of the trade
XA	Materials, fuel and electricity purchased and used
XB	Consumption of coal, coke and electricity in 1935 and 1930
XIA	Average numbers employed in 1935 and 1934
XIB	Operatives employed in one week in each month of 1934 and 1935 by firms furnishing returns in respect of the twelve months ended December
XIC	Average numbers employed, 1924-1935
XII	Wages paid by firms furnishing returns of wages in 1935 and 1930.

Country tables:

I	General summary
IIA	Total make (of intermediate products)
IIB	Output made for sale
IIIA	Materials, fuel and electricity purchased and used
IIIB	Consumption of electricity
IVA	Numbers employed in week ended 12th October 1935
IVB	Operatives employed in one week in each month of 1935
IVC	Numbers of outworkers at two specified periods in 1935
V	Firms employing not more than ten persons on the average.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The 4 sections of Part IV were printed photographically from revised proofs, after the type had been destroyed by enemy action. They were sold from the Statistics Division, Board of Trade, though the publisher's imprint is 'H.M. Stationery Office'.

Fifth census of production (1935): preliminary report was published in 23 parts as supplements to the *Board of Trade Journal* from 28th January to 2nd December 1937; it was followed by a *Summary of preliminary results* (supplement to *Board of Trade Journal*, 23rd December 1937).

7. Fifth census of production, 1935: final summary tables. Statistics Dept., Board of Trade, [1944]. pp. 3] 52.

CONTENTS:

- I General results of the censuses of production for 1924, 1930 and 1935 classified in the principal industry groups
- II A—Size of establishments in factory trades in 1935; B—Size of firms in 1935.
- III Distribution of net output in 1935 and 1930 and changes in net output per person employed.
- IV A—Average number of persons employed by all firms; B—Average numbers (excluding outworkers) employed, (i) operatives, (ii) administrative, technical and clerical staff, (iii) total staff; C—Distribution by countries of the average numbers (excluding outworkers) employed.
- V Employment, production and wages in industrial groups
- VI Regional distribution of industry
- VII A—Consumption of coal and coke; B—Consumption of electricity; C—Consumption of heavy fuel oil.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Issued in duplicated form, and sold from the Statistics Division, Board of Trade.

1937

8. Import Duties Act inquiry, 1937: preliminary reports, Nos. 1-5. H.M.S.O., 1939. (Supplements to *Board of Trade Journal*.)

CONTENTS:

- No. 1 Iron and steel trades. *BTJ*, v.142, 1st June 1939, Suppl. pp. xii
- No. 2 Iron and steel trades. *BTJ*, v.142, 22nd June 1939, Suppl. pp. xvi
- No. 3 Textile trades. *BTJ*, v.143, 13th July 1939, Suppl. pp. xii
- No. 4 Textile trades. *BTJ*, v.143, 3rd August 1939, Suppl. pp. xiv
- No. 5 Textile trades. *BTJ*, v. 143, 24th August 1939, Suppl. pp. xv

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

A Final Report was never published, but some figures are included in the 1946 and 1948 Census of production reports.

1946

9. Partial census of production, 1946: reports nos. 1-21. *Board of Trade Journal*, vols. 154-158, 6th March 1948 to 4th March 1950.

CONTENTS:

- [No. 1] First preliminary results . . . [introductory notes]; the hats, caps and millinery trade. *BTJ*, v.154, 6th March 1948, pp. 487-91.
- No. 2 Printing, bookbinding, kindred trades, book, etc., publishing trade. *BTJ*, v.154, 3rd April 1948, pp. 654-57.
- No. 3 Printing and bookbinding machinery trades. *BTJ*, v.154, 15th May 1948, pp. 954-55.
- No. 4 Preliminary report on chemicals, dyestuffs and drug trades. *BTJ*, v. 154, 12th June 1948, pp. 1165-71.
- No. 5 Tailoring and dressmaking trades. *BTJ*, v.154, 19th June 1948, pp. 1215-18.
- No. 6 Machine tools (metal working) trade. *BTJ*, v.155, 3rd July 1948, pp. 13-15.
- No. 7 Textile machinery trade. *BTJ*, v. 155, 10th July 1948, pp. 75-76.
- No. 8 Marine engineering trade. *BTJ*, v.155, 24th July 1948, pp. 168-69.
- No. 9 Mechanical handling equipment trade. *BTJ*, v.155, 31st July 1948, pp. 220-21.
- No. 10 Electric wires and cables trade. *BTJ*, v.155, 7th August 1948, pp. 266-67.
- No. 11 Repairing firms (mechanical engineering). *BTJ*, v.155, 7th August 1948, pp. 267-68.
- No. 12 Batteries and accumulators trade. *BTJ*, v.155, 14th August 1948, pp. 324-25.
- No. 13 Electric lighting accessories and fittings trade. *BTJ*, v.155, 21st August 1948, pp. 362-63.
- No. 14 Tool and implement trade. *BTJ*, v.155, 4th September 1948, pp. 450-52.
- No. 15 Radio and telecommunications trade. *BTJ*, v.155, 16th October 1948, pp. 743-45.
- No. 16 Hardware, hollow-ware, metallic furniture and sheet metal trades. *BTJ*, v.156, 1st January 1949, pp. 14-17.
- No. 17 Electrical engineering (general) trade. *BTJ*, v.156, 26th February 1949, pp. 423-27.
- No. 18 Mechanical engineering (general) trade. *BTJ*, v.156, 30th April 1949, pp. 888-904.
- No. 19 Constructional engineering trade. *BTJ*, v.157, 23rd July 1949, pp. 176-77; correction in *BTJ*, v.158, 4th March 1950, p. 455.
- No. 20 Building and contracting trade. *BTJ*, v.158, 4th March 1950, pp. 447-53.
- No. 21 Local authorities (building and civil engineering). *BTJ*, v.158, 4th March 1950, pp. 453-55.

Principal tables for each trade:

- I General summary
- II Sales (output) of principal products
- III Production, exports and imports
- IV Sales (output) of other products
- V Materials, fuel and electricity purchased and used
- VI Employment, wages and salaries

1948

10. The report on the census of production for 1948. H.M.S.O., 1951-53.
157 parts in 12 vols. tables.

CONTENTS:

Introductory notes. 1951. pp. xx.

- Vol. 1 [Mining and quarrying and the treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal] Trades A-N. 14 parts.
- Vol. 2 [Chemical and allied trades] Trades A-Q. 17 parts.
- Vol. 3 [Metal manufacturers and vehicles] Trades A-N. 14 parts.
- Vol. 4 [Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods] Trades A-O. 15 parts.
- Vol. 5 [Metal goods not elsewhere specified and precision instruments, jewellery, etc.] Trades A-L. 12 parts.
- Vol. 6 [Textiles (part)] Trades A-O. 17 parts.
- Vol. 7 [Textiles (part), leather, leather goods, fur and clothing] Trades A-L. 12 parts.
- Vol. 8 [Food, drink and tobacco (part)] Trades A-K. 11 parts.
- Vol. 9 [Food, drink and tobacco (part)] Trades A-N. 14 parts.
- Vol. 10 [Manufacturers of wood and cork; paper and printing] Trades A-K. 11 parts.
- Vol. 11 [Other manufacturing industries] Trades A-K. 11 parts.
- Vol. 12 [Building and contracting; gas, electricity and water] Trades A-H. 8 parts.

Principal tables for each trade:

- 1 Summary: larger establishments
- 2 Summary, 1948: small firms in Great Britain
- 3 Estimated average employment, 1948: all firms in Great Britain
- 4 Analysis by size, 1948
- 5 Analysis by standard region, 1948
- 6 Analysis according to specialisation within the trade, 1948

- 7 Total make of intermediate products
- 8 Sales (or production) of the principal products of the trade, including sales (or production) of these products by establishments classified to other trades
- 9 Sales (or production) of principal products of the trade by establishments classified to other trades
- 10 Sales (or production) in the trade of other than principal products
- 11 Analysis of sales [channels of distribution], 1948
- 12 Production, exports and imports of certain principal products
- 13 Purchased materials and fuel
- 14 Stocks of finished products and work in progress and stocks of materials and fuel, 1948
- 15 Employment and remuneration
- 16 Wages and salaries paid, 1948
- 17 Payments for work done on materials given out, 1948
- 18 Payments for certain services, 1948
- 19 Plant, machinery and vehicles acquired and disposed of, 1948
- 20 Capital expenditure on building work and changes in occupation of buildings and land, 1948

Country tables:

- 21 Summary: larger establishments
- 22 Summary: small firms
- 23 Sales in the trade
- 24 Purchased materials and fuel
- 25 Employment and remuneration
- 26 Monthly index of employment of operatives

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The page-numbering (1/i—1/xx) of *Introductory notes* assigns it to Vol. 1, but it is not so assigned on title-page and cover.

Preliminary reports nos. 1-157 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* from 8th April 1950 to 21st July 1951. They were followed by a *Summary of preliminary results* in the *Board of Trade Journal*, 11th August 1951, pp. 280-85.

11. Census of production for 1950, 1949 and 1948: summary tables, part 1. H.M.S.O., 1954. pp. 41.

CONTENTS:

- Table 1 Summary by trades
- Table 2 Analysis by size of establishment
- Table 3 Analysis by standard region and by country

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The material prepared, but not elsewhere published, as Part 2 of this publication was incorporated in *Census of production for 1951: summary tables* (see Ref. No. 15).

Details of an analysis of standard regions by trades for 1948 are given in the bibliographical notes to the 1951 census (see Ref. No. 16).

1949

12. The report on the census of production for 1949. H.M.S.O., 1952-53, 13 vols. tables.

CONTENTS:

Vols. 1-12 each contain from 9-12 pages and correspond, in trade coverage, with the 12 numbered volumes of the Report on the 1948 census (Ref. No. 10). The 13th volume (unnumbered) is *Introductory notes* (pp. vi).

Principal tables for each trade:

- 1 Output, materials, stocks, average employment, capital expenditure, etc., in larger establishments, average employment in small firms
- 2 Employment in larger establishments (numbers employed in the week ended September 24th 1949).

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Details of publication of Summary Tables are given in the entry for the 1948 census (see Ref. No. 11).

1950

13. The report on the census of production for 1950. H.M.S.O., 1953. 13 vols. tables.

CONTENTS:

Vols. 1-12 each contain from 7-12 pages and correspond, in trade coverage, with the 12 numbered volumes of the Report on the 1948 census (Ref. No. 10). The 13th volume (unnumbered) is *Introductory notes* (pp. vii).

Principal tables for each trade:

- 1 Output, materials, stocks, average employment, capital expenditure, etc., in larger establishments; average employment in small firms
- 2 Employment in larger establishments (numbers employed in the week ended 30th September 1950)
- 3 Analysis of sales [channels of distribution].

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Details of publication of Summary Tables are given in the entry for the 1948 census (see Ref. No. 11).

1951

14. The report on the census of production for 1951. H.M.S.O., 1954-56.
158 parts in 13 vols. tables.

CONTENTS:

The arrangement of volumes and parts is the same as that of the Report on the 1948 census (see Ref. No. 10), except that Vol. 2 of 1951 comprises 18 parts, lettered as Trades A-R.

Principal tables for each trade:

- 1 Summary: larger establishments
- 2 Summary: small firms
- 3 Estimated average employment: all firms
- 4 Analysis by size, 1951
- 5 Analysis by standard region, 1951
- 6 Analysis according to specialisation within the trade, 1951
- 7 Total make of intermediate products
- 8 Sales of the principal products of the trade, including sales of those products by establishments classified to other trades
- 9 Sales of principal products of the trade by establishments classified to other trades
- 10 Sales in the trade of other than principal products
- 11 Production, exports and imports of certain principal products
- 12 Usage of certain specified purchased materials, 1951
- 13 Employment in September
- 14 Average employment
- 15 Shift working, 1951
- 16 Wages and salaries and employers' National Insurance contributions paid during the year
- 17 Plant, machinery and vehicles—acquisitions and disposals, and capital expenditure on new building work

Country tables:

- 18 Summary: larger establishments
- 19 Summary: small firms in Great Britain
- 20 Sales in the trade
- 21 Stocks of products on hand for sale and work in progress, and stocks of materials and fuel
- 22 Employment in September
- 23 Average employment
- 24 Wages and salaries and employers' National Insurance contributions paid during the year
- 25 Plant, machinery and vehicles—acquisitions and disposals, and capital expenditure on new building work
- 26 Payments for transport services for finished goods sold and materials and fuel purchased.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

Unlike that of the 1948 census, *Introductory notes* (pp. xii) is not included in the pagination of Vol. 1.

15. Census of production for 1951: summary tables. H.M.S.O., 1956. 2 vols.

TABLES INCLUDED:

- Part 1 1—Summary by trades; 2—Analysis of fixed investment and stocks (including work in progress); 3—Analysis of employment, wages and salaries; 4—Analysis by size of establishment.
- Part 2 5—Gross output free from duplication, 1948; 6—Analysis of sales [channels of distribution], 1948; 7—Payments for services, 1948; 8—Analysis of degree of specialisation in manufacturing trades; 9—Shift working; 10—Power equipment; 11—Analysis of prime movers by Orders; 12—Fuel purchased, 1948; 13—Fuel purchased and used, 1951; 14—Electricity generated, purchased, and sold; 15—Materials purchased and used, (i) iron and steel, (ii) non-ferrous metals, (iii) timber, and cotton and rayon, nylon, etc., yarns and cloths; 16—Analysis of periods covered by returns relating to a complete year.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

The Summary Tables for 1951 incorporate material prepared (but not published elsewhere) as Part 2 of *Census of production for 1950, 1949 and 1948: summary tables* (see Ref. No. 11).

Two further compilations based on the results of this census were :

16. *Analysis of standard regions by trades, 1948 and 1951* [1957. 154 leaves].
17. *Analysis of Orders by region, 1951* [1957. 18 leaves]

They were both issued—in duplicated form and without imprint—by the Statistics Division, Board of Trade.

A third compilation, *Regional distribution of fixed investments in Great Britain in 1951*, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, 29th September 1956, p. 683.

1952 - 1953

18. The report on the censuses of production for 1952 and 1953. H.M.S.O., 1956-57. 6 vols. tables.

CONTENTS:

Introductory notes. 1956. pp. viii.

- v.1 Treatment of non-metalliferous mining products except coal; chemicals and allied trades; metal manufactures. 1956. [pp. 17.]
- v.2 Engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles. 1956. [pp. 20.]
- v.3 Textiles, leather and clothing; food, drink and tobacco. 1956. [pp. 22.]
- v.4 Timber, paper and other manufacturing industries; mining; building; public utilities; summary tables. 1957. [pp. 22.]
- v.5 Selected trades in Scotland and Wales [and index to vols. 1-5]. 1957. [pp. 39.]

Tables:

A separate table is given for each Standard Industrial Classification Order heading and for selected trades within each Order. The information covers total output, materials, stocks, average employment, wages and salaries, capital expenditure, etc., in larger establishments, and average employment in smaller firms.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The Report is paginated continuously throughout (pp. ix 119).

1954

19. The report on the census of production for 1954. H.M.S.O., 1956-59. 156 parts in 14 vols. tables.

CONTENTS:

Introductory notes. 1956, pp. [1] x.

- Vol. 1 [Mining and quarrying and the treatment of non-metalliferous mining products other than coal] Industries A-N. 13 parts.
- Vol. 2 [Chemicals and allied trades] Industries A-R. 18 parts.
- Vol. 3 [Metal manufacture and vehicles] Industries A-N. 14 parts.
- Vol. 4 [Engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods] Industries A-O. 15 parts.
- Vol. 5 [Metal goods not elsewhere specified and precision instruments, jewellery, etc.] Industries A-L. 12 parts.
- Vol. 6 [Textiles (part)] Industries A-R. 18 parts.
- Vol. 7 [Textiles (part), leather goods, fur and clothing] Industries A-L. 12 parts.
- Vol. 8 [Food, drink and tobacco (part)] Industries A-J. 10 parts.
- Vol. 9 [Food, drink and tobacco (part)] Industries A-M. 13 parts.
- Vol. 10 [Manufactures of wood and cork; paper and printing] Industries A-K. 11 parts.
- Vol. 11 [Other manufacturing industries] Industries A-J. 10 parts.
- Vol. 12 [Building and contracting; gas, electricity and water] Industries A-H. 8 parts.

20. Index of products. 1959. pp. [1] 40.

Principal tables for each industry:

- 1 Industry summary: estimates for the industry as a whole
- 2 Summary of returns received
- 3 Analysis by size, 1954
- 4 Analysis according to specialisation within the industry, 1954
- 5 Sales of principal products of the industry, including sales of these products by establishments classified to other industries
- 6 Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries
- 7 Sales in the industry of other than principal products

- 8 Total make of intermediate products
 - 9 Purchases of materials and fuel, 1954
 - 10 Average number of employees and wages, salaries and superannuation payments
 - 11 Employment in a specified week.
21. Census of production for 1954: summary tables. H.M.S.O., 1958-59. 3 vols.

TABLES INCLUDED:

- Part 1 1—Summary by industries; 2—Summary of returns received; 3—Analysis of capital expenditure and stocks (including work in progress); 4—Analysis of employment, wages and salaries and superannuation payments; 5—Fuel purchased; 6—Gas produced in certain industries; 7—Electricity generated, purchased and sold; 8—Materials purchased, (i) iron and steel, (ii) non-ferrous metals, (iii) paint [and] plastics materials, (iv) cotton and rayon, nylon, etc., textiles, (v) timber, (vi) packing materials [and] replacement parts for plant etc.; 9—Analysis of total employment by industries within countries.
- Part 2 10—Analysis by size of establishment within Standard Industrial Classification Orders; 11—Analysis by standard regions within Standard Industrial Classification Orders; 12—Analysis by industries within standard regions of England.
- Part 3 *Section 1, Scotland*: 13—Summary by industries; 14—Summary of returns received; 15—Analysis of sales by certain industries. *Section 2, Wales*: 16—Summary by industries; 17—Summary of returns received; 18—Analysis of sales by certain industries.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

22. Another compilation based on the results of this census was *Census of production: geographical distribution by size of establishments in manufacturing industries, as known at April 1958* (Board of Trade, 1958. [12 leaves]), issued in duplicated form by the Statistics Division. This compilation can be fully utilised only in conjunction with *Standard division of Great Britain for research purposes* (Board of Trade, Research Organisation, 1953, pp. 30, 11), which was also issued in duplicated form.

1955 - 1957

23. The report on the censuses of production for 1955, 1956 and 1957. H.M.S.O., 1959. 6 vols. tables.

CONTENTS:

The arrangement of volumes is the same as that of the Report on the censuses for 1952 and 1953 (see Ref. No. 18).

Tables:

A separate table is given for each Standard Industrial Classification Order heading and for selected industries within each Order. The information covers total output, materials, stocks, average employment, wages and salaries, capital expenditure, etc.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The Report is paginated continuously throughout (pp. viii 101).

1958

24. The report on the census of production for 1958. H.M.S.O., 1960-61. 135 parts. tables. (*In progress*).

CONTENTS:

- Part 1 Introductory notes. 1960. pp. 25.
Parts 2-131 [Reports on individual industries] (*In progress*).

25. Part 132 Index of products. (*In preparation*).
26. Parts 133-135 Summary tables. (*In preparation*).

Principal tables for each industry (parts 2-131):

- 1 Industry summary: United Kingdom
- 2 Analysis by sub-divisions of the industry
- 3 Analysis by size of enterprises within the industry, 1958
- 4 Sales of principal products of the industry by larger firms, including sales by establishments classified to other industries
- 5 Sales of principal products of the industry by establishments classified to other industries
- 6 Sales of other than principal products by larger firms in the industry
- 7 Total make of intermediate products, 1958
- 8 Employment and salaries, etc., for the week ended 25th October 1958.

5. Index to Statistics of Particular Industries

This index shows the years for which statistics for particular industries are available and in which sections of the reports the statistics may be found. The symbol * indicates a report containing statistics for sub-divisions or specialist groups within industries.

Because of changes in the industrial classification and in the method of numbering reports, the index is set out in three parts relating to the years 1907 to 1935, 1946 to 1957 and 1958 respectively.

A. CENSUSES FROM 1907 TO 1935

The industries in this section are grouped under the various Order headings, indicated by the roman numbers in the first column, of the Classification of Industries.[†] In most cases the industry headings listed under each Order are those used in the report on the 1935 census. Industries that were not treated separately or were not covered for 1935 but were reported on separately in previous years are shown in italics. Alternative descriptions of certain industries, as used in the reports prior to 1935, are indicated in the footnotes.

The entries in the table relate to the sections, parts or volumes of the various reports. An entry opposite an Order heading indicates that total figures for a group of industries are given in a general report.

Order No.	Industry or trade	1907	1924	1930*	1933	1934	1935*
III	MINING AND QUARRYING AND TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS	II	5	IV			IV
	Coal mines ¹	II	5	IV			IV
	Metalliferous mines and quarries ²	II	5	IV			IV
	Non-metalliferous mines and quarries (other than coal, salt and slate) ³	II	5	IV			IV
	Slate mines and quarries ⁴	II	5	IV			IV
	<i>Oil shale mines</i>	II					
	<i>Shale oil works</i>	II					
	Salt mines, brine pits and salt works	II	5	IV			IV
	Coke and by-products ⁵	II	4	IV	I	I	III
	Manufactured fuel ⁶	II	5	IV			III
	Petroleum ⁶			III			III
	Cement	XII	5	IV	II	II	IV
	Manufactured abrasives		5	IV	I	I	III

[†] *Census, 1921, Classification of Industries*. H.M.S.O. 1924. This classification, prepared by a committee representing the General Register Office, the Board of Trade, the Home Office and the Ministry of Labour, was used for the first time at the 1921 Census of Population.

¹ Coal and ironstone mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Acts (1907).

² Iron mines under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act and iron quarries; and mines, other than coal and iron (1907).

³ Limestone quarries and lime kilns; and quarries, other than iron, slate and limestone (1907). Non-metalliferous (other than slate) quarries (1924). Non-metalliferous (except slate) mines and quarries, including oil shale mines (1930).

⁴ Slate quarries (1907).

⁵ Coke works at collieries (1907). Coke and by-products and manufactured fuel trade (1930).

⁶ Petroleum refining (1930).

Order No.	Industry or trade	1907	1924	1930*	1933	1934	1935*
IV	MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC. Building materials ⁷ Brick and fireclay China and earthenware Glass ⁷	XII XII XII XII	5 5 5 5	IV IV IV IV	II II II II	II II II II	IV IV IV IV
V	MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, NON-MINERAL OILS, GREASE Chemicals, dyestuffs and drugs ⁸ Fertiliser, disinfectant, glue, etc. ⁹ Explosives and fireworks ¹⁰ Paint, colour and varnish Seed crushing Oil and tallow Soap, candle and perfumery ¹¹ Ink, gum and typewriter requisites ¹² Match ¹³	VIII VIII VIII VIII VIII VII VIII VIII VIII IX VIII	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	III III III III III III III III III III III	I I I I I I I I I I I	I I I I I I I I I I I	III III III III III III III III III III III
VI	MANUFACTURE OF METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, CONVEYANCES, JEWELLERY, WATCHES Iron and steel (blast furnaces) Iron and steel (smelting and rolling) Iron and steel foundries ¹⁴ Copper and brass (smelting, rolling, etc.) Finished brass trades Aluminium, lead, tin, etc. (smelting, rolling, etc.) ¹⁵ Gold and silver refining Chain, nail, screw and miscellaneous forgings ¹⁶ Blacksmithing Tinplate Wrought iron and steel tube Wire ¹⁷ Railway companies ¹⁸ Heating, lighting, ventilating and sanitary engineering Mechanical engineering ¹⁹ Royal Ordnance Factories Electrical engineering ²⁰ Railway carriage and wagon building	III and IV III III IV IV IV IV III III III III III III III III III III III III III III III	3 3	II II	II II	II II	

⁷ Glass, stone, roofing felts and miscellaneous trades (1907). Glass trade, building materials and monumental masonry trades and roofing felts trade (1924).

⁸ Chemicals, coal tar products, drugs and perfumery trades (1907).

⁹ Fertilizer, glue, sheep-dip and disinfectant trades (1907 and 1924).

¹⁰ Explosives, ammunition and fireworks trades (1907).

¹¹ Soap and candle trades (1907).

¹² Ink, gum and sealing wax trades (1907-1934).

¹³ Match and firelighter trades (1907).

¹⁴ Light castings (1924).

¹⁵ Lead, tin, zinc and other metal trades (except iron, copper, brass, gold and silver) (1907).

¹⁶ Lead, tin, zinc, etc. (smelting, rolling and casting) trades (1924).

¹⁷ Anchor, chain, nail, screw and rivet trades (1907 and 1924).

¹⁸ Wire drawing trade (1924).

¹⁹ Railways (construction, repair and maintenance of permanent way, rolling stock, plant, etc.) (1907).

²⁰ Engineering trades (including electrical engineering) (1907).

Order No.	Industry or trade	1907	1924	1930*	1933	1934	1935*
VII	MANUFACTURE OF METALS ETC.— <i>cont.</i>						
	Motor and cycle ²²	III	3	II	II	II	II
	Carriage, cart and waggon	XI	5	II			II
	Aircraft ²³			II	II	II	II
	Shipbuilding ²⁴	III	3	II			II
	Naval Dockyards ²⁵	III	5	IV			IV
	Cutlery	III	3	II	II	II	II
	Tool and implement	III	3	II	II	II	II
	Needle, pin and metal smallwares ²⁶	III	3	II	II	II	II
	Hardware, hollow-ware, metallic furniture and sheet metal ²⁷	III	3	II	II	II	II
	Lock and safe trades	III	3	II	II	II	II
	Small arms	III	3	II	II	II	II
	Plate and jewellery ²⁸	IV	3	II	II	II	II
	Watch and clock	IV	3	II		II	II
	MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS), CELLULOSE	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Cotton (spinning and doubling) ²⁹	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Cotton (weaving) ³⁰	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Velvet and fustian cutting	V					
VIII	Woolen and worsted	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Flock and rag	V	1	I			I
	Silk and artificial silk ³¹	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Flax scutching	V					
	Jute ³²	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Linen and hemp ³³	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Hosiery	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Lace	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Rope, twine and net	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Elastic webbing	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Asbestos goods and engine and boiler packing ³⁴	XII	5	I	I	I	I
	Roofing felts ³⁵			I	I	I	I
	Coir, fibre, horse-hair and feather ³⁶	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Canvas goods and sack	X	4	I	I	I	I
	Textile finishing ³⁷	V	1	I	I	I	I
	Packing		1	I			I
	PREPARATION OF SKINS AND LEATHER AND MANUFACTURE OF GOODS OF LEATHER AND LEATHER SUBSTITUTE (NOT BOOTS OR SHOES)	X	4	I	I	I	I
	Fur ³⁸	VI	2	I			I
	Fellmongery	X	4	I			I

²² Cycle and motor trades (1907). Motor, cycle and aircraft trades (1924). Cycle trade (1933).

²³ Shipbuilding and marine engineering trades (1907).

²⁴ Needle, pin, fish-hook and buttons trades (1907 and 1924). Needle, pin, fish-hook and metal smallwares trade (1930).

²⁵ Galvanised sheet, hardware, hollow-ware, tinned and japanned goods and bedstead trades (1907). Hardware, hollow-ware and bedstead trades (1924).

²⁶ Jewellery, gold, silver and electroplate trade (1924).

²⁷ Cotton trade (1907).

²⁸ Silk trades (1907).

²⁹ Jute, hemp and linen trades (1907).

³⁰ Asbestos and boiler coverings trade (1907). Engine and boiler packing and asbestos trades (1924).

³¹ Coconut fibre, horsehair, feather and sundry vegetable fibre trades (1907). Coconut fibre, ramie fibre, horsehair and feather trades (1924).

³² Bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing trades (1907).

³³ Fancy fur trade; Hatters fur trade (1907).

Order No.	Industry or trade	1907	1924	1930*	1933	1934	1935*
IX	PREPARATION OF SKINS ETC.— <i>cont.</i>						
	Leather (tanning and dressing) ³²	X	4	I	I	I	I
	Leather goods ³³	X	4	I	I	I	I
	MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING	VI	2	I	I	I	I
	Tailoring, dressmaking, millinery, etc. ³⁴	VI	2	I			I
	Hat and cap ³⁵	VI	2	I	I	I	I
	Glove	VI	2	I	I	I	I
	Boot and shoe	VI	2	I	I	I	I
	Umbrella and walking stick	VI	2	I	I	I	I
	Wig making	XIII					
X	MANUFACTURE OF FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO	VII	2	III	I	I	III
	Grain milling	VII	2	III	I	I	III
	Starch and polishes ³⁶	VII	4	III	I	I	III
	Cattle, dog and poultry foods	VII	2	III	I	I	III
	Bread, cakes, etc. ³⁷	VII	2	III	I	I	III
	Sugar and glucose	VII	2	III			III
	Cocoa and sugar confectionery ³⁸	VII	2	III			III
	Bacon curing and sausage ³⁹	VII	2	III			III
	Preserved foods ⁴⁰	VII	2	III	I	I	III
	Fish curing	VII	2	III			III
	Butter, cheese, condensed milk and margarine ⁴¹	VII	2	III	I	I	III
	Brewing and malting	VII	2	III			III
	Spirit distilling	VII	2	III			III
	Spirit rectifying, compounding and methylating	VII	2	III			III
	Aerated waters, cider, vinegar and British wine ⁴²	VII	2	III			III
	Wholesale bottling ⁴³	VII	2	III			III
	Tobacco	VII	2	III			III
XI	WOOD WORKING; MANUFACTURE OF CANE AND BASKET WARE, FITTINGS (NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED)	XI	5	IV			IV
	Timber (saw-milling, etc.) ⁴⁴	XI	5	IV	II	II	IV
	Coopering	XI	5	IV			IV
	Wooden crates, cases, boxes and trunks	XI	5	IV			IV
	Cane and wicker furniture and basketware ⁴⁵	XI	5	IV			IV
	Furniture and upholstery ⁴⁶	XI	5	IV			IV

³² Leather trade (1924).

³³ Saddlery and harness trade; Travelling bag and fancy leather goods trades (1907). Saddlery, harness, travelling bags, and leather goods trades (1924 and 1930).

³⁴ Clothing, handkerchief and millinery trades (1907). Clothing trades (1924).

³⁵ Hat, bonnet and cap trades (1907 and 1924).

³⁶ Manufacture of farinaceous preparations and trade and household articles for cleaning and polishing (except soap) (1907). Starch, blue and polishes trades (1924).

³⁷ Bread and biscuit trades (1907-1930). Biscuits (1933 and 1934).

³⁸ Cocoa, confectionery and fruit preserving trades (1907).

³⁹ Bacon curing trade (1907).

⁴⁰ Preserved meat, poultry and fish, pickle, sauce and baking powder trades (1907). Preserved meat, fish, fruit and vegetables, pickles and sauces trades (1924).

⁴¹ Butter, cheese and margarine trades (1907).

⁴² Aerated waters, cider, British-made wines, non-alcoholic beverages (brewed) and vinegar trades (1907). Aerated waters, cider, vinegar, British Wine and cognate trades (1924).

⁴³ Bottling trade (1907).

⁴⁴ Timber trades (1907 and 1924).

⁴⁵ Basket and wickerwork trade (1907 and 1924).

⁴⁶ Furniture, house furnishings and upholstery trades (1907). Furniture, cabinet-making and upholstery trades (1924).

Order No.	Industry or trade	1907	1924	1930*	1933	1934	1935*
XII	PAPER MAKING; MANUFACTURE OF STATIONERY AND STATIONERY REQUISITES; PRINTING, BOOK-BINDING AND PHOTOGRAPHY	IX	4	III			IV
	Paper	IX	4	III	II	II	IV
	Wallpaper		4	III			IV
	Cardboard boxes	IX	4	III			IV
	Manufactured stationery	IX	4	III			IV
	Pens, pencils and artists' materials	IX	4	III			IV
	Printing and publication of newspapers and periodicals	IX	4	III			IV
	Printing, bookbinding, stereotyping, engraving and kindred trades ⁴⁷	IX	4	III			IV
	Trade photography	IX					
		IX					
XIII	BUILDING, DECORATING, STONE AND SLATE CUTTING AND DRESSING, AND CONTRACTING	XII	5	IV			IV
	Building and contracting trade	XII	5	IV			IV
XIV	OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	XIII	4	IV	I	I	III
	Rubber ⁴⁸	X	4	IV	I	I	III
	Linoleum and oil cloth		4	IV	I	I	III
	Plastic materials, buttons and fancy articles ⁴⁹	XIII	4	IV	I	I	III
	Brush	XI	5	IV	I	I	III
	Scientific instruments, appliances and apparatus	XIII	4	IV		I	III
	Musical instruments	XIII	4	IV		I	III
	Games and toys ⁵⁰	XIII	4	IV	I	I	III
	Sports requisites ⁵¹	XIII	4	IV	I	I	III
	Artificial flower and ornamental feathers	VI	2				
	Incandescent mantles ⁵²		1	IV	I	I	III
XV	GAS, WATER, ELECTRICITY	XIV	5	IV			IV
	Gas undertakings	XIV	5	IV			IV
	Water undertakings ⁵³	XIV	5	IV			IV
	Electricity undertakings	XIV	5	IV			IV
XVI (pt)	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	XIV	5	IV			IV
	Tramway and light railway companies	XIV	5	IV			IV
	Canal, dock and harbour companies ⁵⁴	XIV	5	IV			IV
	Ice	VII	2	III			III
	The National Telephone Company	XIV					

⁴⁷ Printing and bookbinding trades (1907 and 1924). Typefoundry, stereotyping, engraving and die-sinking trades (1907). Typefoundry, electrotyping, stereotyping, engraving, process-block making and die-sinking trades (1924).

⁴⁸ India-rubber trades (1907).

⁴⁹ Ivory, bone, horn, picture frame and fancy articles trades (1907 and 1924). Fancy articles (1930 and 1933).

⁵⁰ Toys and games trades (1907).

⁵¹ Billiard table and sports requisites trades (1907 and 1924).

⁵² Gas mantles (1924).

⁵³ Waterworks undertakings (1907 and 1924).

⁵⁴ Canal, dock, harbour and similar companies (1907).

Order No.	Industry or trade	1907	1924	1930*	1933	1934	1935*
XVIII (pt)	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	XIV	5	IV			IV
	Naval Ordnance Department	III	5	IV			IV
	Naval victualling yards (home establishments)	VII	5	IV			IV
	Admiralty: Civil Engineering Department ⁶⁵	XII	5	IV			IV
	General Post Office ⁶⁶	XIV	5	IV			IV
	H.M. Office of Works ⁶⁷	XII	5	IV			IV
	<i>The Board of Public Works (Ireland)</i>	XII					
	Government Departments (General)		5	IV			IV
	Local Authorities	XIV	5	IV			IV
XX (pt)	ENTERTAINMENTS AND SPORT						
	Cinematograph film printing		4	IV		I	III
XXI	PERSONAL SERVICE (INCLUDING HOTELS AND CATERING, BUT EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL AUTHORITY)						
	<i>Laundry and cleaning and dyeing trades</i>	VI	2				

⁶⁵ His Majesty's naval establishments at home (buildings) (1907).

⁶⁶ His Majesty's Post Office (telegraph and telephone undertakings) (1907).

⁶⁷ His Majesty's Office of Works and Public Buildings (1907).

B. CENSUSES FROM 1946 TO 1957

The reports for 1948, 1951 and 1954 consist of a separate booklet for each industry. Those for other years contain a table (or group of tables) only for each industry. The entries in the table indicate the volume and industry (e.g. 1A means Volume I, Industry A).

The reference in the first column relates to the Order or Minimum List Heading of the original (1948) edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification*.

S.I.C. (1948) Ref.	Industry or trade	1946	1948*	1949	1950	1951*	1952	1953	1954*	1955	1956	1957
II	MINING AND QUARRYING		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	4N	4N	(3)	4J	4J	4J
10	Coal mines		1A	1A	1A	1A	4O	4O	1A	4K	4K	4K
12, 14, 19/3, 19/4	Non-metallic mineral and quarries (other than coal, salt and slate)		1B	1B	1B	1B			1B			
19/2	Salt mines, brine pits and salt works		1C	1C	1C	1C			1C			
13	Slate quarries and mines		1D	1D	1D	1D			1D			
11, 19/1	Metallic mineral mines and quarries		1E	1E	1E	1E			1E			
III	TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINING PRODUCTS OTHER THAN COAL		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1A	1A	(3)	1A	1A	1A
20, 29/3 (p)	Brick and fireclay		1F	1F	1F	1F	1B	1F	1F	1B	1B	1B
21	China and earthenware		1G	1G	1G	1G			1G	1C	1C	1C
22	Glass containers		1H	1H	1H	1H			1H			
23	Glass (other than containers)		1I	1I	1I	1I	1C	1C	1I			
24	Cement		1J	1J	1J	1J			1J			
29/1	Abesives		1K	1K	1K	1K			1K			
29/2, 29/3 (p)	Building materials		1L	1L	1L	1L	1D	1D	1L	1D	1D	1D
29/3 (p)	Roofing felt		1M	1M	1M	1M						
29/3 (p)	Manufactured fuel		1N	1N	1N	1N			1M			
IV	CHEMICAL AND ALLIED TRADES		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1E	1E	(3)	1E	1E	1E
30	Coke ovens and by-products		2A	2A	2A	2A			2A			
31/1	Dyes and dyestuffs	(3)	2B	2B	2B	2B			2B			
31/2	Fertiliser, disinfectant, in- secticide and allied trades		2C	2C	2C	2C			2C			
31/4 (p)	Coal tar products		2D	2D	2D	2D			2D			
31/4 (p), 29/3 (p)	Chemicals (general)	4(3)	2E	2E	2E	2E	1F	1F	2E	1F	1F	1F
32/1, 31/4 (p)	Drugs and pharmaceutical preparations		(3)	2F	2F	2F(3)	1G	1G	2F	1G	1G	1G
32/2	Toilet preparations and per- fumery		2G	2G	2G(3)	2G			2G			
33	Explosives and fireworks		2H	2H	2H	2H			2H			
34	Paint and varnish		2I	2I	2I	2I	1H	1H	2I	1H	1H	1H
35/1	Soap, candles and glycerine		2J	2J	2J	2J	1I	1I	2J	1I	1I	1I
35/2 (p), 199/3 (p)	Polishes		2K	2K	2K	2K			2K			
35/2 (p), 199/3 (p)	Ink		2L	2L	2L	2L			2L			
35/2 (p), 199/3 (p)	Starch		2M	2M	2M	2M			2M			
36	Mineral oil refining		2N	2N	2N	2N	1J	1J	2N	1J	1J	1J
39/1, 39/3 39/2	Oil and grease		2O	2O	2O	2O			2O			
39/4	Seed crushing and oil re- fining		2P	2P	2P	2P			2P			
39/4	Gum, gum, paste and allied trades		2Q	2Q	2Q	2Q			2Q			
31/3	Plastic materials	(3)	2R	2R	2R	2R	1K	1K	2R	1K	1K	1K
V	METAL MANUFACTURE		(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1L	1L	(3)	1L	1L	1L
40	Blow furnaces		3A	3A	3A	3A	1M	1M	3A	1M	1M	1M
41	Iron and steel (melting and rolling)		3B	3B	3B	3B	1N	1N	3B	1N	1N	1N
42	Iron foundries		3C	3C	3C	3C	1O	1O	3C	1O	1O	1O
43/1	Steel sheets		3D	3D	3D	3D	1P	1P	3D	1P	1P	1P
43/2	Wire		3E	3E	3E	3E	1Q	1Q	3E	1Q	1Q	1Q
44	Wrought iron and steel tubes		3F	3F	3F	3F	1R	1R	3F	1R	1R	1R
49	Non-ferrous metals (smelt- ing, rolling, etc.)		3G	3G	3G	3G	1S	1S	3G	1S	1S	1S

S.I.C. (1948) Ref.	Industry or trade	1946	1948*	1949	1950	1951*	1952	1953	1954*	1955	1956	1957
VI	ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2A	2A	(1)	2A	2A	2A
50	Shipbuilding and ship repairing		4A	4A	4A	4A	2B	2B	4A	2B	2B	2B
51	Marine engineering	8	4B	4B	4B	4B	2C	2C	4B	2C	2C	2C
54	Machine tools	6	4C	4C	4C	4C	2D	2D	4C	2D	2D	2D
56	Textile machinery and acces- sories	7	4D	4D	4D	4D		2E	4D	2E	2E	2E
57 (p0)	Small arms		4E	4E	4E	4E			4E			
58	Constructional engineering	19	4F	4F	4F(1)	4F	2F	2F	4F			
69/7	Mechanical handling equip- ment	9	4G	4G	4G	4G		2G	4G			
69/8	Printing and bookbinding machinery	3	4H	4H	4H	4H			4H			
53, 53, 55, 57 (p0), 69/1-6 & 9-12 51-69	Mechanical engineering (general)	18	4I	4I	4I	4I	2H	2H	4I	2F	2F	2F
	Mechanical engineering (repairing)	11	4J	4J	4J	4J			4J			
70, 79 (p0), 29/3 (p0)	Electrical engineering (general)	17	4K	4K	4K	4K	2I	2I	4K	2G	2G	2G
71 (p0)	Electric wires and cables	10	4L	4L	4L	4L	2J	2J	4L	2H	2H	2H
72, 73, 74	Radio and telecommuni- cations	15	4M	4M	4M	4M	2K	2K	4M	2I	2I	2I
75	Batteries and accumulators	12	4N	4N	4N	4N			4N			
79/2 (p0)	Electric lighting accessories and fittings	13	4O	4O	4O	4O			4O			
VII	VEHICLES		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2L	2L	(1)	2J	2J	2J
80, 83 (p0)	Motor vehicles and cycles (manufacturing)	3I	3I	3I	3I	3I	2M	2M	3I	2K	2K	2K
81/1, 81/2 (p0)	Motor vehicles and cycles (repairing)	3J	3J	3J	3J	3J	2N	2N	3J			
82, 83 (p0)	Aircraft manufacture and repair	3K	3K	3K	3K	3K	2O	2O	3K	2L	2L	2L
84, 85	Railway locomotive shops and locomotive manufac- turing		3L	3L	3L	3L	2P	2P	3L	2M	2M	2M
86	Railway carriages and wagons and trams	3M	3M	3M	3M	3M	2Q	2Q	3M	2N	2N	2N
89	Carts, perambulators etc.	3N	3N	3N	3N	3N			3N			
VIII	METAL GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2R	2R	(1)	2O	2O	2O
99/8 (p0), 24/1 (for 1948 only)	Scrap metal		3H		3H(2)	3H			3H			
90/1 90/2 91, 92, 99/4	Tool and implement Cutlery	14	5A	5A	5A	5A			5A			
	Chain, nail, screw and mis- cellaneous forgings		5C	5C	5C	5C	2S	2S	5C	2P	2P	2P
93, 71 (p0) 94, 99/1-3 & 7	Wire and wire manufactures Hardware, hollow-ware, metal furniture and sheet metal		5D	5D	5D	5D	2T	2T	5D	2Q	2Q	2Q
95	Brass manufactures	16	5E	5E	5E	5E	2U	2U	5E	2R	2R	2R
99/5, 99/6	Needles, pins, fish hooks and metal smallwares		5F	5F	5F	5F	2V	2V	5F			
			5G	5G	5G	5G			5G			
IX	PRECISION INSTRUMENTS, JEWELLERY, ETC.		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2W	2W	(1)	2S	2S	2S
100, 199/2	Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.		5H	5H	5H	5H	2X	2X	5H	2T	2T	2T
101	Watch and clock		5I	5I	5I	5I			5I			
102 (p0)	Jewellery and plate		5J	5J	5J	5J			5J			
103 (p0)	Precious metals refining		5K	5K	5K	5K			5K			
105	Musical instruments		5L	5L	5L	5L			5L			
X	TEXTILES		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3A	3A	(1)	3A	3A	3A
110	Cotton spinning and doubing		6A	6A	6A	6A	3B	3B	6A	3B	3B	3B
111	Cotton weaving		6B	6B	6B	6B	3C	3C	6B	3C	3C	3C
112	Woolen and worsted		6C	6C	6C	6C	3D	3D	6C	3D	3D	3D
113	Rayon, nylon, etc., pro- duction		6D	6D	6D	6D	3E	3E	6D	3E	3E	3E
114	Rayon, nylon, etc., weaving and silk								6E	3F	3F	3F
115 (p0)	Flax processing		6E	6E	6E	6E			6F			
115 (p0), 122/2 (p0)	Linon and soft hemp		6F	6F	6F	6F			6G			
116	Jute		6G	6G	6G	6G	3F	3F	6H	3G	3G	3G
117	Rope, twine and net		6H	6H	6H	6H			6I			

S.I.C. (1948) Ref.	Industry or trade	1946	1948*	1949	1950	1951*	1952	1953	1954*	1955	1956	1957
118	TEXTILES—Cont.											
119, 123/4	Hosiery and other knitted goods	6I	6I	6I	6I	6I	3G	3G	6J	3H	3H	3H
120	Lace	6J	6J	6J	6J	6J			6K			
121	Carpets	6K	6K	6K	6K	6K			6L			
122/1	Narrow fabrics	6L	6L	6L	6L	6L			6M			
122/2 (pt)	Canvas goods and sacks	6M	6M	6M	6M	6M			6N			
123/1, 2 & 5	Made-up household textiles	6O	6O	6O	6O	6O			6P			
123/3	Textile finishing	6P	6P	6P	6P	6P	3H	3H	6Q	3I	3I	3I
125/1, 199/3 (pt)	Textile packing	6Q	6Q	6Q	6Q	6Q			6R			
125/2	Asbestos	7A	7A	7A	7A	7A			7B			
129/3, 199/3 (pt)	Flock and rag	7B	7B	7B	7B	7B			7C			
	Hair, fibre and kindred trades	7C	7C	7C	7C	7C			7D			
XX (pt)	DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES											
244/3	Textile converting	6N	6N	6N	6N	6N	3V	3V	6O	3U	3U	3U
XI	LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR											
130/1	Leather (tanning and dressing)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3I	3I	(1)	3J	3J	3J
130/2	Fellmongery	7D	7D	7D	7D	7D	3J	3J	7E	3K	3K	3K
131	Leather goods	7E	7E	7E	7E	7E			7F			
132	Fur	7F	7F	7F	7F	7F			7G			
XII	CLOTHING											
140, 141, 142, 143/1, 143/3, 147/5	Tailoring, dressmaking, etc.	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3K	3K	7H	3L	3L	3L
143	Hats, caps and millinery	7H	7H	7H	7H	7H	3L	3L	7I	3M	3M	3M
147/2	Gloves	7I	7I	7I	7I	7I			7J			
147/4, 99/8 (pt)	Umbrellas and walking sticks	7J	7J	7J	7J	7J			7K			
148, 149	Boots and shoes	7K	7K	7K	7K	7K			7L			
XIII	FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO											
150, 199/3 (pt)	Grain milling	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3N	3N	(1)	3O	3O	3O
151	Bread and flour confectionery	8A	8A	8A	8A	8A	3O	3O	8B			
152	Biscuits	8B	8B	8B(3)	8B	8B	3P	3P	8C			
153/1	Wholesale slaughtering	8C	8C	8C	8C	8C			8D			
153/2	Bacon curing and sausage	8D	8D	8D	8D	8D			8E			
153/3	Preserved meat	8E	8E	8E	8E	8E			8F			
154/1	Milk products	8F	8F	8F	8F	8F			8G			
154/2	Ice cream	8G	8G	8G(3)	8G	8G			8H			
155	Sugar and glucose	8H	8H	8H	8H	8H			8I			
156	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	8I	8I	8I	8I	8I			8J			
157	Preserved fruit and vegetables	8J	8J	8J	8J	8J	3Q	3Q	8K	3P	3P	3P
162/1	Margarine	8K	8K	8K	8K	8K			8L			
162/2	Fish curing	9A	9A	9A	9A	9A			9B			
162/3	Cattle, dog and poultry foods	9B	9B	9B(3)	9B	9B			9C			
162/4	Vinegar and other condiments	9C	9C	9C(3)	9C	9C			9D			
162/5	Starch	9D	9D	9D	9D	9D			9E			
162/6 (pt)	Ice	9E	9E	9E	9E	9E			9F			
162/6 (pt)	Miscellaneous preserved foods	9F	9F	9F(3)	9F	9F			9G			
163	Brewing and malting	9G	9G	9G	9G	9G			9H			
164	Wholesale bottling	9H	9H	9H	9H	9H	3R	3R	9I	3Q	3Q	3Q
168/1 (pt)	Spirit distilling	9I	9I	9I	9I	9I	3S	3S	9J	3R	3R	3R
168/1 (pt)	Spirit rectifying and compounding	9J	9J	9J	9J	9J	3T	3T	9K	3S	3S	3S
168/2, 168/3	Soft drinks, British wines and cider	9K	9K	9K	9K	9K			9L			
169	Tobacco	9L	9L	9L	9L	9L			9M			
XX (pt)	DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES	9M	9M	9M	9M	9M			9N			
262/1 (pt)	Tea blending and coffee roasting	9N	9N	9N	9N	9N	3U	3U	9O	3T	3T	3T
XIV	MANUFACTURES OF WOOD AND CORK											
170, 179	Timber	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4A	4A	(1)	4A	4A	4A
171/2	Furniture and upholstery	10A	10A	10A	10A	10A	4B	4B	10A	4B	4B	4B
171/1	Soft furnishings	10B	10B	10B	10B	10B	4C	4C	10B	4C	4C	4C
172	Shop and office fitting	10C	10C	10C	10C	10C			10C			
173	Wooden containers and baskets	10D	10D	10D	10D	10D			10D			
		10E	10E	10E	10E	10E			10E			

S.I.C. (1948) Ref.	Industry or trade	1946	1948*	1949	1950	1951*	1952	1953	1954*	1955	1956	1957
XV	PAPER AND PRINTING											
180	Paper and board		(1) 10F	(1) 10P	(1) 10P	(1) 10P	4D 4E	4D 4E	(1) 10P	4D 4E	4D 4E	4D 4E
181	Wallpaper		10G	10G	10G	10G			10G			
182	Cardboard box, carton and fibreboard packing case		10H	10H	10H	10H	4F	4F	10H			
183	Manufactured stationery, paper bag and kindred trades		10I	10I	10I	10I	4G	4G	10I			
185	Newspaper and periodical printing and publishing		10J	10J	10J	10J	4H	4H	10J	4F	4F	4F
189	Printing and publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc. trades	2	10K	10K	10K	10K	4I	4I	10K	4G	4G	4G
XVI	OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES											
190	Rubber		(1) 11A	(1) 11A	(1) 11A	(1) 11A	4J 4K	4J 4K	(1) 11A	4H 4I	4H 4I	4H 4I
191	Linoleum, leathercloth and allied trades		11B	11B	11B	11B			11B			
192	Brushes and brooms		11C	11C	11C	11C			11C			
193/1	Toys and games		11D	11D	11D	11D			11D			
193/2	Sports requisites		11E	11E	11E	11E			11E			
194	Miscellaneous stationers' goods		11F	11F	11F	11F			11F			
195/1	Cinematograph film production		11G	11G	11G	11G	4L	4L	11G			
195/2	Cinematograph film printing		11H	11H	11H	11H	4M	4M	11H			
199/1, 199/3 (pt)	Plastic goods and fancy articles		11I	11I	11I	11I			11I			
199/3 (pt)	Incandescent mantles		11J	11J	11J	11J			11J			
XXIV (pt)	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES											
284, 287, 289/5 (pt)	Laundry cleaning, job dyeing and carpet beating		11K	11K	11K	11K	3X	3X				
XVII	BUILDING AND CONTRACTING											
200/1, 200/3 (pt), 201, 202 (pt)	Building and contracting	20	(1) 12A	(1) 12A	(1) 12A	(1) 12A	4P 4Q	4P 4Q	(1) 12A	4L 4M	4L 4M	4L 4M
200/2, 202/3 (pt)	Local authorities (building and civil engineering)	21	12B	12B	12B	12B	4R	4R	12B	4N	4N	4N
202 (pt)	Railways (civil engineering)		12C	12C	12C	12C	4S	4S	12C			
202/2 (pt)	Tramway, trolleybus and omnibus undertakings (civil engineering)		12D	12D	12D	12D			12D			
202/2 (pt)	Canal, dock and harbour undertakings (civil engineering)		12E	12E	12E	12E			12E			
XVIII	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER											
210	Gas supply industry		(1) 12F	(1) 12F	(1) 12F	(1) 12F	4T 4U	4T 4U	(1) 12F	4O 4P	4O 4P	4O 4P
211	Electricity supply industry		12G	12G	12G	12G	4V	4V	12G	4Q	4Q	4Q
212	Water undertakings		12H	12H	12H	12H	4W	4W	12H	4R	4R	4R

*Summary figures for Order headings of the Standard Industrial Classification for 1935, 1948, 1949 and 1950 are included in *Census of Production for 1935, 1949 and 1948: Summary Tables Part I*; for 1935, 1948, 1949 and 1951 in *Census of Production for 1931: Summary Tables Part I and II*; and for 1948, 1951 and 1954 in *Census of Production for 1954: Summary Tables, Parts I, II and III*.

*Figures for this trade are included in a combined report (No. 4) covering the Chemicals, dyestuffs and drugs trades.

*Overlap trade. The first census of distribution and other services in Great Britain was taken in respect of 1950. In certain trades a high proportion of firms were within the field of both censuses because merchandising or retailing was carried on as well as production, and the scope of the census of production was modified so as to reduce the number of such firms required to make returns under both censuses. For these trades, described as "overlap" trades, the census of production in Great Britain was confined to establishments engaged wholly in production or processing and the information required was limited to the number of persons employed, and for larger establishments, an analysis of sales. Other establishments in these trades, which were engaged in merchandising or retailing as well as in production or processing, were not covered by the census of production, but were required to make a return in the census of distribution. No census of distribution was held for Northern Ireland in 1950, and firms engaged in merchandising or retailing as well as production or processing completed the standard census of production form for their production or processing only.

*Retail bespoke tailors and dressmakers were covered by the census of distribution; no census of production forms were issued to these trades for 1950.

C. CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958*

The reference in the first column relates to the Order or Minimum List Heading of the second (1958) edition of the *Standard Industrial Classification*. The number in the right-hand column indicates a part of *The Report on the Census of Production for 1958*.

Order Headings marked † are those for which summary figures will be published in *Census of Production for 1958: Summary Tables*.

S.I.C. (1958) Ref.	Industry or trade	Part No.
II	MINING AND QUARRYING†	
101	Coal mining	2
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	3
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	4
109/1, 2	Metalliferous mining and quarrying	5
109/3, 4, 5	Salt and miscellaneous non-metalliferous mining and quarrying ..	6
III	FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO†	
211	Grain milling	7
212	Bread and flour confectionery	8
213	Biscuits	9
214	Bacon curing, meat and fish products	10
215	Milk products	11
216	Sugar	12
217	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	13
218	Fruit and vegetable products	14
219	Animal and poultry foods	15
229/1	Margarine	16
229/2	Starch and miscellaneous food industries	17
231	Brewing and malting	18
239/1	Spirit distilling and compounding	19
239/2, 3	Soft drinks, British wines, cider and perry	20
240	Tobacco	21
IV	CHEMICALS AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES†	
261	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	22
262	Mineral oil refining	23
263	Lubricating oils and greases	24
271/1	Dyestuffs	25
271/2	Fertilizers and chemicals for pest control	26
271/3 (pt)	Coal tar products	27
271/3 (pt)	Chemicals (general)	28
272/1	Pharmaceutical preparations	29
272/2	Toilet preparations	30
273	Explosives and fireworks	31
274	Paint and printing ink	32
275/1	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	33
275/2	Soap, detergents, candles and glycerine	34
276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	35
277/1	Polishes	36
277/2	Gelatine, adhesives, etc.	37
V	METAL MANUFACTURE†	
311	Iron and steel (general)	38
312	Steel tubes	39
313	Iron castings, etc.	40
321, 322	Non-ferrous metals	41

† Summary figures for Order headings of the *Standard Industrial Classification* will be published in *Census of Production for 1958: Summary Tables*.

S.I.C. (1958) Ref.	Industry or trade	Part No.
VI	ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL GOODS†	
331	Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	42
332	Metal-working machine tools	43
333	Engineers' small tools and gauges	44
334	Industrial engines	45
335	Textile machinery and accessories	46
336	Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	47
337	Mechanical handling equipment	48
338	Office machinery	49
339	Miscellaneous (non-electrical) machinery	50
341	Industrial plant and steelwork	51
342	Ordnance and small arms	52
349	General mechanical engineering	53
351	Scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc.	54
352	Watches and clocks	55
361	Electrical machinery	56
362	Insulated wires and cables	57
363	Telegraph and telephone apparatus	58
364	Radio and other electronic apparatus	59
365	Domestic electrical appliances	60
369	Miscellaneous electrical goods	61
VII	SHIPBUILDING AND MARINE ENGINEERING†	
370	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	62
VIII	VEHICLES†	
381	Motor vehicle manufacturing	63
382	Motor cycle, three-wheel vehicle and pedal cycle manufacturing	64
383	Aircraft manufacturing and repairing	65
384	Locomotives and railway track equipment	66
385	Railway carriages and wagons and trams	67
389	Perambulators, hand-trucks, etc.	68
IX	METAL GOODS NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED†	
391	Tools and implements	69
392	Cutlery	70
393	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	71
394	Wire and wire manufactures	72
395	Cans and metal boxes	73
396	Jewellery, plate and refining of precious metals	74
399	Miscellaneous metal manufactures	75
X	TEXTILES†	
411	Production of man-made fibres	76
412	Spinning and doubling of cotton, flax and man-made fibres	77
413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	78
414	Woolen and worsted	79
415	Jute	80
416	Rope, twine and net	81
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	82
418	Lace	83
419	Carpets	84
421	Narrow fabrics	85
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs	86
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks	87
423	Textile finishing	88
429/1	Asbestos	89
429/2	Miscellaneous textile industries	90

† Summary figures for Order headings of the Standard Industrial Classification will be published in *Census of Production for 1958: Summary Tables*.

S.I.C. (1958) Ref.	Industry or trade	Part No.
XX (pt) 810/4 (pt)	DISTRIBUTIVE TRADES	
	Textile converting	91
XI	LEATHER, LEATHER GOODS AND FUR†	
431	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	92
432	Leather goods	93
433	Fur	94
XII	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR†	
441	Weatherproof outerwear	95
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	96
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	97
444	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	98
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	99
446	Hats, caps and millinery	100
449/1, 3, 4	Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries	101
449/2	Gloves	102
450	Footwear	103
XIII	BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, CEMENT, ETC.†	
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	104
462	Pottery	105
463	Glass	106
464	Cement	107
469/1	Abrasives	108
469/2	Miscellaneous building materials, etc.	109
XIV	TIMBER, FURNITURE, ETC.†	
471	Timber	110
472	Furniture and upholstery	111
473	Bedding, etc.	112
474	Shop and office fitting	113
475	Wooden containers and baskets	114
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	115
XV	PAPER, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING†	
481	Paper and board	116
482	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases	117
483	Miscellaneous manufactures of paper and board	118
486	Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	119
489	General printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	120
XVI	OTHER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES†	
491	Rubber	121
492	Linoleum, leathercloth, etc.	122
493	Brushes and brooms	123
494	Toys, games and sports equipment	124
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	125
496	Plastics moulding and fabricating	126
499	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	127
XVII	CONSTRUCTION	
500	Construction	128
XVIII	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER†	
601	Gas	129
602	Electricity	130
603	Water supply	131

† Summary figures for Order headings of the Standard Industrial Classification will be published in *Census of Production for 1958: Summary Tables*.

6. Subject Index to Reports

This index shows where statistics relating to specific subjects for different years may be found. The various forms of statistical analysis (by industry, by size of establishment, etc.) are indicated in the column headings. The numbers given opposite each entry correspond to the reference numbers in the Bibliography of Census of Production Reports (Chapter 4).

References to comparative figures for previous years are omitted. A table on page 22 lists the years for which comparative figures are given in each report.

Subject and year	Industry	Sub-division of industry or specialist group	Size	Country	Region
Buildings and land, changes in occupation					
1948	10				
Capital expenditure					
1948	10, 11			12	
1949	12			14, 16, 17	16, 17
1951	14, 15			18	
1952	18			18	
1953	18			19, 21	21
1954	19, 21	19	19, 21	23	
1955	23			23	
1956	23			23	
1957	23			26	
1958	24, 26	24	24		
Coal, purchased or consumed					
1907	1				
1924	2				
1930	3			6	
1935	6, 7				
1937	10				
1946	9			10	
1948	10, 15				
1951	15				
1954	19, 21				
Coke, purchased or consumed					
1907	1				
1924	2				
1930	3			6	
1935	6, 7				
1937	10				
1946	9			10	
1948	10, 15				
1951	15				
1954	19, 21				
Degree of specialisation					
1930	3				
1951	15				
1958	26				

Subject and year	Industry	Sub-division of industry or specialist group	Size	Country	Region
Electricity, generated, purchased or used					
1907	1			1	
1924	2				
1930	3				
1935	6, 7			6	
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10, 15			10	
1951	15				
1954	19, 21				
Employment, average number employed					
1907	1			1	
1912	2				
1924	2			2	
1930	3	3	3	3	3
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6, 7	6	6, 7	6, 7	6, 7
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10, 11	10	10, 11	10, 11, 16	10, 11, 16
1949	12		11	12	11
1950	13			13	
1951	14, 15	14	14, 15	14, 16, 17	14, 16, 17
1952	18			18	
1953	18			18	
1954	19, 21	19	19, 21	19, 21	21
1955	23			23	
1956	23			23	
1957	23			23	
1958	24, 26	24	24, 26	26	26
Employment, monthly or quarterly statistics					
1907	1				
1924	2			2	
1930	3			3	
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6			6	
1948	10				
Employment, adults and juveniles					
1907	1			1	
1912	2				
1924	2			2	
1930	3			3	
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6, 7			6, 7	
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10			10	
1949	12			12	
1950	13			13	
1951	14, 15			14	

Subject and year	Industry	Sub-division of industry or specialist group	Size	Country	Region
Employment, males and females				1	
1907	1				
1912	2			2	
1924	2			3	
1930	3				
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6, 7			6, 7	
1937	10				
1946	9			10	
1948	10			12	
1949	12			13	
1950	13			14	
1951	14, 15				
1954	19, 21				
1958	24				
Enterprises, number of					
1958	24, 26	24	24, 26	26	
Establishments, number of					
1930	3		3		
1935	6	6	6, 7	6, 7	6, 7
1948	10, 11	10	10, 11	10, 11, 16	10, 11, 16
1949	12		11	11, 12	11
1950	13			13	
1951	14, 15	14	14, 15	14, 16, 17	14, 16, 17
1954	19, 21	19	19, 21, 22	21, 22	21, 22
1958	24, 26	24	26	26	26
Firms (or returns), number of					
1924	2		2	2	2
1930	3	3	3	3	3
1935	6		6, 7	6	
Gas, purchased or consumed					
1924	2				
1946	9				
1948	10, 15			10	
1951	15				
1954	19, 21				
Gross output					
1907	1			1	
1912	2				
1924	2	2	2	2	2
1930	3	3	3	3	3
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6, 7	6	6, 7	6, 7	6, 7
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10, 11	10	10, 11	10, 11, 16	11, 16
1949	12		11	11, 12	11
1950	13			13	
1951	14, 15	14	14, 15	14, 16, 17	14, 16, 17
1952	18			18	
1953	18			18	
1954	19, 21	19	19, 21	19, 21	21
1955	23			23	
1956	23			23	
1957	23			23	

Subject and year	Industry	Sub-division of industry or specialist group	Size	Country	Region
Gross output free from duplication					
1907	1				
1924	2				
1930	3				
1935	6				
1948	15				
Index of products*					
1907	1				
1924	2				
1930	3				
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6				
1954	20				
1958	25				
Intermediate products					
1907	1				
1912	2				
1924	2			2	
1930	3				
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6				
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10				
1951	14				
1954	19				
1958	24				
Materials and fuel, total value purchased or used					
1907	1			1	
1912	2				
1924	2	2		2	
1930	3		3		
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6			6	
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10, 11			10	
1949	12			12	
1950	13			13	
1951	14, 15			14	
1952	18			18	
1953	18			18	
1954	19, 21	19		21	
1955	23				
1956	23				
1957	23				
1958	24, 26	24		26	
Materials, commodity details					
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6			6	

*Alphabetical list of commodities produced; contains references to reports in which details of the output of a particular commodity are shown.

Subject and year	Industry	Sub-division of industry or specialist group	Size	Country	Region
Materials, commodity details					
—cont.					
1937	10				
1946	9			10	
1948	10				
1951	14, 15				
1954	19, 21				
Merchant goods, sales					
1950	13				
1958	24, 26	24		26	
Merchant goods, stocks					
1950	13				
National Insurance, employers' contributions					
1948	10			10	
1949	12			12	
1950	13			13	
1951	14			14	
Net output					
1907	1			1	
1912	2				
1924	2	2	2	2	2
1930	3	3	3	3	3
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6, 7	6	6, 7	6, 7	6, 7
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10, 11	10	10, 11	10, 11, 16	10, 11, 16
1949	12		11	11, 12	11
1950	13			13	
1951	14, 15	14	14, 15	14, 16, 17	14, 16, 17
1952	18			18	
1953	18			18	
1954	19, 21	19	19, 21	19, 21	21
1955	23			23	
1956	23			23	
1957	23			23	
1958	24, 26	24	24	26	
Net output per person employed					
1907	1				
1912	2				
1924	2	2	2	2	2
1930	3	3	3	3	3
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6, 7	6	6, 7	6, 7	6, 7
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10, 11	10	10, 11	10, 11	
1949	12		11	11, 12	
1950	13			13	
1951	14, 15	14	14	14	14
1952	18			18	
1953	18			18	
1954	19	19	19	21	
1955	23				

Subject and year	Industry	Sub-division of industry or specialist group	Size	Country	Region
Net output per person employed— <i>cont.</i>					
1956	23				
1957	23				
1958	24, 26	24	24		
Oil, purchased or consumed					
1924	2				
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10, 15			10	
1951	15				
1954	19, 21				
Outworkers					
1907	1			1	
1912	2				
1924	2			2	
1930	3				
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6				
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10			10	
1949	12			12	
1950	13			13	
1951	14			14	
1954	19				
1958	24*				
Payments for services					
1948	10, 15				
Period of returns					
1930	3				
1933	4				
1934	5				
1948	15				
1951	15				
Power equipment					
1907	1			1	
1912	2				
1924	2	2	2	2	2
1930	3			3	
1951	15				
Prime movers					
1907	1			1	
1912	2				
1924	2	2		2	
1930	3			3	
1951	15				
Production, exports and imports					
1907	1				
1924	2				
1930	3				
1933	4				

*Gloves industry only.

Subject and year	Industry	Sub-division of industry or specialist group	Size	Country	Region
Production, exports and imports—cont.					
1934	5				
1935	6				
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10				
1951	14				
Sales, total value					
1946	9				
1948	10			10	
1949	12			12	
1950	13			13	
1951	14			14	
1952	18			18	
1953	18			18	
1954	19	19		21	
1955	23				
1956	23				
1957	23				
1958	24, 26	24	24, 26	26	26
Sales, channels of distribution					
1948	10, 15				
1950	13				
Sales (or output), commodity details					
1907	1			1	
1912	2				
1924	2			2	
1930	3			3	
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6			6	
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10			10	
1951	14			14	
1954	19			21	
1958	24				
Shift working					
1951	14, 15				
Small firms, number of					
1930	3				
1935	6			6	
1948	10, 11			10	
1949	12			12	
1950	13			13	
1951	14, 15			14	
1954	19, 21			21	
1958	24, 26			26	
Stocks and work in progress					
1946	9				
1948	10, 11			10	
1949	12			12	
1950	13			13	

Subject and year	Industry	Sub-division of industry or specialist group	Size	Country	Region
Stocks and work in progress —cont.					
1951	14			14	
1952	18			18	
1953	18			18	
1954	19, 21	19		19, 21	
1955	23			23	
1956	23			23	
1957	23			23	
1958	24, 26	24			
Superannuation and other pension funds, employers' contributions					
1954	19, 21				
Transport payments					
1946	9				
1948	10			10	
1949	12			12	
1950	13			13	
1951	14			14	
1952	18			18	
1953	18			18	
1954	19	19			
1955	23				
1956	23				
1957	23				
1958	24	24			
Volume of production					
1930	3				
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6				
Wages and salaries					
1924 ¹	2				
1930 ²	3				
1935 ¹	6				
1946	9				
1948	10 ¹ , 11	10	10, 11	10, 11, 16	10, 11, 16
1949	12		11	11, 12	11
1950	13			13	
1951	14, 15	14	14, 15	14, 16, 17	14, 16, 17
1952	18			18	
1953	18			18	
1954	19, 21	19	19, 21	19, 21	
1955	23			23	
1956	23			23	
1957	23			23	
1958	23			23	
1958 ³	24, 26	24	24	26	

¹Wages only.²Quarterly figures separately.³Separate figures are also given for average salaries paid to male and to female administrative, technical and clerical employees.

Subject and year	Industry	Sub-division of industry or specialist group	Size	Country	Region
Work given out, payments for					
1907	1	2	3	1	
1912	2			2	
1924	2				
1930	3				
1933	4				
1934	5				
1935	6			6	
1937	10				
1946	9				
1948	10, 11			10	
1949	12	19		12	
1950	13			13	
1951	14			14	
1952	18			18	
1953	18			18	
1954	19				
1955	23				
1956	23				
1957	23				
1958	24	24			
Working proprietors, number of					
1946	9		11	10, 11 11, 12 13 14	11 11
1948	10				
1949	12				
1950	13				
1951	14				
1954	19, 21				
1958	24				

APPENDIX I

Bibliography of Associated Publications

1. LEGISLATION

(a) *Principal Legislation*

- Census of Production Act, 1906. (6 Edw. 7, c.49).
 Census of Production Act, 1917. (7 & 8 Geo. 5, c.2).
 Import Duties Act, 1932. (22 & 23 Geo. 5, c.8. Secs. 9 & 10).
 Finance Act, 1933. (23 & 24 Geo. 5, c.19. Sec. 20).
 Factories Act, 1937. (1 Edw. 8 & 1 Geo. 6, c.67, Secs. 118, 159, 160).
 Census of Production Act, 1939. (2 & 3 Geo. 6, c.15).
 Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. (10 & 11 Geo. 6, c.39).

(b) *Subsidiary Legislation regulating each census*

- 1907 Rules, dated February 12, 1908 . . . under Sections 6(1) and 8 of the . . . Act, 1906. (S.R.O. 1908 No. 143). [General rules, Special rules I and II and Form of declaration].
 [Special] Rules, dated May 18 [to December 15], 1908 . . . (S.R.O. 1908 Nos. 580-84, 846-50, 884-87, 920, 943, 1002, 1147, 1148, 1185, 1186, 1232, 1255, 1256).
- 1912 Order . . . dated October 28, 1911, determining that a census of production shall be taken in . . . 1913, and thereafter in every successive fifth year. (S.R.O. 1911 No. 1077).
 Census of Production [Exemptions] Rules. (S.R.O. 1912 No. 786).
 Census of Production [Returns] Rules. (S.R.O. 1912 Nos. 1912, 1913).
 Special Rules as to Returns from Particular Trades. (S.R.O. 1913 Nos. 34, 194, 195).
- 1924 Census of Production (1925) Order, 1923. (S.R.O. 1923 No. 1618).
 Census of Production (No. 1 [-8]) Rules, 1925. (S.R.O. 1925 Nos. 268, 269, 326, 470, 502, 538, 560, 647).
- 1930 Census of Production (1931) Order, 1929. (S.R.O. 1929 No. 1167).
 Census of Production Rules, 1930. (S.R.O. 1930 No. 1067).
 Census of Production (Mines & Quarries) Rules, 1930. (S.R.O. 1930 No. 1068).
- 1935 Census of Production (1936) Order, 1934. (S.R.O. 1934 No. 1375).
 Census of Production Rules, 1935. (S.R.O. 1935 No. 1252).
- 1946 Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. (S.R.O. 1939 No. 927, Section 55AA).
- 1948 Census of Production (1949) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1948. (S.I. 1948 No. 2769).
- 1949 Census of Production (1950) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1949. (S.I. 1949 No. 2053).
- 1950 Census of Production (1951) (Scope, Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1950. (S.I. 1950 No. 1926).
- 1951 Census of Production (1952) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1951. (S.I. 1951 No. 1983).
- 1952 Census of Production (1953) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1952. (S.I. 1952 No. 1845).

- 1953 Census of Production (1954) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1953. (S.I. 1953 No. 939).
- 1954 Census of Production (1955) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1954. (S.I. 1954 No. 1412).
- 1955 Census of Production (1956) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1955. (S.I. 1955 No. 1592).
- 1956 Census of Production (1957) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1956. (S.I. 1956 No. 1648).
- 1957 Census of Production (1958) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1957. (S.I. 1957 No. 1901).
- 1958 Census of Production (1959) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1958. (S.I. 1958 No. 1731).
- 1959 Census of Production (1960) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1959. (S.I. 1959 No. 1858).

2. PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES. OFFICIAL PAPERS AND REPORTS

- Census of Production Bill, 1906. Debate on consideration. (Hansard, 4th Series, vol. 165, cols. 1071-85; vol. 167, cols. 886-912).
- Census of Production Bill, 1917. Second reading, 28th February 1917. (H. C. Hansard, 5th series, vol. 90, cols. 2102-3).
- Census of Production Bill, 1939. Debate on second reading, 2nd February 1939. (H. C. Hansard, 5th series, vol. 343, cols. 401-11).
- Report of the Census of Production Committee. H.M.S.O., 1945. pp. 25. (*Cmd.* 6687). (Chairman: Sir George H. Nelson). [1945-46 *Cmd.* 6687, x, 481].
- Report of the Census of Distribution Committee. H.M.S.O., 1946. pp. iv, 28. (*Cmd.* 6764) (Chairman: Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins) [1945-46 *Cmd.* 6764, x, 507.]
- Statistics of Trade Bill, 1947. Debate on second reading, 21st January 1947. (H. C. Hansard, 5th series, vol. 432, cols. 36-159).
- Report of the Committee on the Censuses of Production and Distribution H.M.S.O., 1954. pp. iv, 43. (*Cmd.* 9276). (Chairman: Sir Reginald Verdon Smith). [1953-54 *Cmd.* 9276, x, 173.]

3. BOOKS, ARTICLES AND PAPERS

Note.—This list excludes many articles and papers containing estimates, etc., based on census of production data. There is a bibliography of estimates from census data of changes in the volume of production in K. S. Lomax's paper listed at 1959 below.

- 1907 Yule, G. Statistics of production and the census of production. *J. R. statist. Soc.*, Vol. 70, 1907, pp. 52-99.
- 1913 Flux, A. W. Gleanings from the census of production report, *J. R. statist. Soc.*, Vol. 76, 1913, pp. 557-98.
- 1924 Flux, A. W. The census of production. *J. R. statist. Soc.*, Vol. 87, 1924, pp. 351-90.
- 1925 Flux, A. W. Report on the census of industrial production. *B. Inst. int. statist.*, tom. 22, liv. 2. Roma, Provveditorato Generale dello Stato, Libreria, 1926, pp. 74-149. [Also issued as a separate paper for the 16th Session of the Institute by the same publisher in 1925, pp. 78.]

- 1932 Macrosty, H. W. Third census of production (1924). *J. R. statist. Soc.*, Vol. 95, 1932, pp. 320-22.
- 1937 Leak, H. Some results of the Import Duties Act. *J. R. statist. Soc.*, Vol. 100, 1937, pp. 558-606.
- 1945 Leak, H. and Maizels, A. Structure of British Industry. *J. R. statist. Soc.*, Vol. 108, 1945, pp. 142-207.
- 1946 Plans for the partial census of production for 1946. *Board of Trade Journal*, Vol. 152, 28 Dec. 1946, pp. 1897-98.
- 1951 Stafford, J. Censuses of production. *Trans. Manchester statist. Soc. Session 1951-52*, pp. 1-23. [Also issued as a separate paper by the Society, 1951, pp. 23.]
- 1952 Leak, H. Censuses of production and distribution. *Sources and nature of the statistics of the United Kingdom*, ed. by M. G. Kendall. Vol. 1, Oliver & Boyd, 1952, pp. 1-16.
- 1956 Devons, E. *Introduction to British economic statistics*. Cambridge University Press, 1956, pp. vii 256. (Chapter 4, "Industrial production," pp. 80-94.)
- 1959 Lomax, K. S. Production and productivity movements in the United Kingdom since 1900. *J. R. statist. Soc., Series A*, Vol. 122, 1959, pp. 185-220.
- 1960 Evely, R. and Little, I.M.D. *Concentration in British industry*. Cambridge University Press, 1960, pp. xvi 357.

4. OTHER SOURCES OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS

(a) *Associated census reports*

Board of Trade. *Census of distribution and other services, 1950*. H.M.S.O. 1953-55. 3 vols. tables.

Contents: Vol. 1, Retail and service trades, area tables; vol. 2, Retail and service trades, general tables; vol. 3, Wholesale trades.

Board of Trade. *Report on the census of distribution and other services, 1957*. H.M.S.O., 1959, pp. 83, tables.

Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce. *Report on the census of production of Northern Ireland*. Belfast, H.M.S.O.

Reports published for 1930, 1935 and every year from 1949.

(b) *Current official statistics*

Note.—This list relates only to those publications which contain production statistics for manufacturing industry in general or for broad groups of industries. For reference to other official publications see the note on further sources at 4(c) below.

Board of Trade Journal. [Weekly]. H.M.S.O. Vol. 1, 1886-

Contents include preliminary figures and summaries of census data (occasional, from 1927); index of industrial production (now monthly—first published 1928); production in various individual industries monthly or quarterly from 1945, derived from short-term statistics collected by the Board of Trade. These published series of short-term statistics represent a small proportion only of about 130 series on individual industries maintained in departmental records and available on enquiry from the Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London W.C.1.

Central Statistical Office. *Annual Abstract of Statistics*. H.M.S.O. No. 1, 1840/53-

Nos. 1-83, 1853-1938, were compiled by the Board of Trade as *Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom* and published as Command Papers. Contents include index of industrial production (from No. 80, 1922/35); summaries of census of production data (from No. 80, 1922/35); summaries of other data for individual industries (from No. 84, 1935/46).

Central Statistical Office. *Economic Trends*. [Monthly]. H.M.S.O. No. 1, November 1953- .

Contents include index of industrial production; changes in industrial production; statistics for selected industries.

Central Statistical Office. *Index of Industrial Production*. 1927- .

To 1939, prepared by the Board of Trade and published in the *Board of Trade Journal* and the *Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom*. From 1948, published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, *Economic Trends*, the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*, the *Digest of Scottish Statistics* and the *Annual Abstract of Statistics*. The current index is described in the Central Statistical Office's *The Index of Industrial Production: Method of Compilation* (H.M.S.O., 1959., pp. iv, 18. *Studies in Official Statistics*, No. 7).

Central Statistical Office. *Monthly Digest of Statistics*. H.M.S.O. 1946- .

Contents include index of industrial production; statistics of fuel and power, chemicals, metals, engineering, vehicles, textiles and construction industries.

Central Statistical Office. *National Income and Expenditure*. [Annual]. H.M.S.O. 1938/40- .

Contents include gross national product by industry; index numbers of output at factor cost; gross domestic product by industry; gross fixed capital formation by industry.

Customs and Excise. *Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise*. [Annual]. H.M.S.O. 1909/10- .

Published as a Command Paper. Contains production statistics of commodities liable to excise duties. Current contents include statistics of spirits, beer, wines, tobacco manufactures, matches and lighters, hydrocarbon oils.

Digest of Welsh Statistics. [Annual]. H.M.S.O. 1954- .

Contents include summaries of census of production data; production of iron and steel, zinc and tin, sulphuric acid, textiles, furniture, and other manufactures.

Ministry of Power. *Statistical Digest*. [Annual]. H.M.S.O. 1938/43- .

Contents include production of coal and solid fuels, electricity, gas, minerals, petroleum products.

Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce. *Report on the Mining and Quarrying Industries in Northern Ireland*. [Annual]. Belfast, H.M.S.O. 1922- .

Published as a N. Ireland Command Paper from 1947.

Northern Ireland Ministry of Finance. *Digest of Statistics, Northern Ireland*. [2 a year]. Belfast, H.M.S.O. 1954- .

Contents include output of minerals, non-wool cloth, ship-building, gross fixed capital formation in manufacturing industry.

Scottish Home Department. *Digest of Scottish Statistics*. [2 a year]. Edinburgh, H.M.S.O. 1953- .

Contents include index of industrial production; statistics of manufacturing industry.

(c) A note on further sources

There are many series of production statistics for individual industries, or small groups of industries, and they appear in too great a variety of forms to be mentioned individually in this bibliography. They include both official publications (*e.g.*, the annual reports of the nationalized industries, published by H.M.S.O. as House of Commons Papers) and also the many important series of statistics collected and published by trade associations and other bodies. Many of these series are described, together with official statistics, in *The Sources and Nature of the Statistics of the United Kingdom* (ed. by M. G. Kendall. 2 vols. Oliver and Boyd, 1952-57); this collection of revised reprints from the *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* includes articles on coal, food, sugar, oils and fats, brewing, scotch whisky, tobacco, petroleum, chemicals, iron and steel, shipbuilding, motor vehicles, metal containers, cotton, clothing, timber, publishing, rubber, housing, electricity and gas.

Official production statistics of all kinds were indexed in some detail between the wars in the *Guide to Current Official Statistics, 1922-38* (17 vols. H.M.S.O., 1924-39), published annually for the Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics.

Certain publications of international organizations contain comparative production statistics for a number of countries, including the United Kingdom. An index to some of these publications is available in the *List of Statistical Series Collected by International Organizations* (New York, United Nations, 1955., pp.viii, 78. *Statistical Papers Series M. No. 11 Rev. 1*) which includes publications of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of some other inter-governmental bodies; one organization omitted from this list is the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (now the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development), whose *General Statistics* (every 2 months. Paris, 1951-) and *Industrial Statistics, 1900-1957* (Paris, 1958. pp.174) include production statistics for member countries.

APPENDIX II

Statistics of Trade Act, 1947

SCHEDULE

MATTERS ABOUT WHICH PERSONS MAY BE REQUIRED TO
FURNISH ESTIMATES OR RETURNS UNDER THIS ACT

The nature of the undertaking (including its association with other undertakings) and the date of its acquisition; the persons employed or normally employed (including working proprietors), the nature of their employment, their remuneration and the hours worked; the output, sales, deliveries, and services provided; the articles acquired or used, orders, stocks and work in progress; the outgoings and costs (including work given out to contractors, depreciation, rent, rates and taxes, other than taxes on profits) and capital expenditure; the receipts of and debts owed to the undertaking; the power used or generated; the fixed capital assets, the plant, including the acquisition and disposal of those assets and that plant, and the premises occupied.

APPENDIX III

1959 No. 1858

STATISTICS OF TRADE

The Census of Production (1960) (Returns and Exempted
Persons) Order, 1959

<i>Made</i>	- - -	4th November, 1959
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		9th November, 1959
<i>Coming into Operation</i>		31st December, 1959

The Board of Trade, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Section 2 of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947(a), and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Matters to which returns may relate

1. The matters about which a person carrying on an undertaking may be required to furnish returns for the purposes of the census of production being taken under the said Act by the Board of Trade in the year 1960 shall be the following matters, being matters included in the Schedule to the said Act, that is to say, the nature of the undertaking, output, sales, services provided, stocks, work in progress and the acquisition and disposal of fixed capital assets and plant.

Exempted Persons

2. Any person carrying on an undertaking in the field of production of coal, gas, electricity, oil-shale, crude or refined petroleum or shale oil products shall be exempted from the obligation to furnish returns for the purposes of the said census.

Interpretation, citation and commencement

3.—(1) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(2) This Order may be cited as the Census of Production (1960) (Returns and Exempted Persons) Order, 1959, and shall come into operation on the 31st day of December, 1959.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1959.

R. Maudling,
President of the
Board of Trade.

(a) 10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 39.

(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

APPENDIX IV

Forms and Notes

used in the Census of Production for 1958

A specimen of the form of return and notes on making it used for the Census of Production for 1958 are reproduced in the next eight pages. The specimen form relates to the Steel Tubes industry. For 1958 there were 110 different forms, appropriate either to an individual industry or to a group of industries.

- (c) Please read the notes sent with the form before completing the return
 (d) All figures should relate to the year of return
 (e) State values to the nearest £
 (f) Do not leave blanks: where none state "none"

CONFIDENTIAL

I WORKING PROPRIETORS <i>(see notes 10 and 11)</i> 1. Number: Male 2. Female	Machine codes 01.36.5 01.41.5	V WORK GIVEN OUT <i>(see notes 21-23)</i> 16. Total amount paid £	Machine codes 02.41.10
II EMPLOYMENT* <i>(see notes 12-15)</i> A. Number of persons employed in the pay-week ended on or about 23rd October, 1958: (i) Operatives: 3. Male 4. Female (ii) Administrative, technical and clerical employees: 5. Male 6. Female B. Average number of persons on the pay-roll: 7. Operatives 8. Administrative, technical and clerical employees	00.31.5 00.36.5 00.41.5 00.46.5 01.46.5 01.51.5	VI TRANSPORT PAYMENTS <i>(see notes 24-26)</i> 17. Total amount paid (or credited) £	00.51.10
III WAGES & SALARIES <i>(see notes 16 and 17)</i> A. Paid during the year to: 9. Operatives £ 10. Administrative, technical and clerical employees £ B. Subsidy, etc. paid to administrative, technical and clerical employees in October, 1958: (i) Staff paid monthly: amount paid for October, 1958. 11. Male £ 12. Female £ (ii) Staff paid weekly: amount paid for week ended on or about 23rd October, 1958. 13. Male £ 14. Female £	01.61.10 01.71.10 00.51.5 00.56.5 00.61.5 00.66.5	VII STOCKS <i>(see notes 27-33)</i> Materials and Fuel: 18. At beginning of year £ 19. At end of year £ Work in progress: 20. At beginning of year £ 21. At end of year £ Products on hand for sale: 22. At beginning of year £ 23. At end of year £	02.61.00 02.71.10 02.81.10 02.91.30 03.01.10 03.06.10
IV MATERIALS AND FUEL PURCHASED <i>(see notes 18-20)</i> 15. Total cost £	02.30.10	VIII CAPITAL EXPENDITURE <i>(see notes 34-40)</i> Plant, Machinery and Vehicles Cost of items acquired: 24. Plant and machinery £ 25. Vehicles £ Proceeds of items disposed of: 26. Plant and machinery £ 27. Vehicles £ New Building Work 28. Cost of new building or other constructional work of a capital nature charged to capital account during the year £	04.30.10 04.40.10 04.51.00 04.61.00 04.71.10

* Casual workers and persons engaged in subcontracting or letting should generally be included (see note 6).

† Principal contractors giving out work to sub-contractors should include the total amount paid to such firms for sub-contract work carried out.

CONFIDENTIAL

IX. TOTAL MAKE AND SALES

(see note 45-47)

For the purpose of this form the term alloy steel means:

Steel containing—0.4 per cent or more of aluminum or nickel or

0.1 per cent or more of molybdenum or vanadium or tungsten or

10.0 per cent or more of manganese.

		Total make (Quantity)	Sold as such during the year†		Machine codes
			Quantity	Net selling value	
		745.50	651.10	475.90	67.31.10
	<u>Goods of your own production</u>	tons	tons	£	
	IRON AND STEEL				
	Blooms, billets and slabs:				
29.	Other than of alloy steel				312400150
30.	Of alloy steel				312400180
	Hoop and strip:				
31.	Other than of alloy steel				312600400
32.	Of alloy steel				312600460
33.	Tube hollows and shells				312010030
	Wrought tubes, plain straight tubing:				
34.	Electric condenser tubes				312010060
	Other:	tons			
	Welded:				
35.	Made from plate				312090000
36.	Other				312090080
	Seamless:				
37.	Other than cold drawn				312010000
38.	Cold drawn				312010010
39.	Close joint				312010020
40.	Wrought tubes, other than plain straight tubing (manipulated, fabricated, etc.)				312090010
	Fittings for tubes:				
41.	Wrought				312020040
42.	Malleable cast				312020050
43.	Purchased tube fittings machined or otherwise fabricated				312600070
44.	Flexible metallic tubing				312020100
45.	Gas containers (cylinders, bottles, etc.)				312020180
46.	Manufactures of iron and steel not specified above (the different classes should be shown separately, the value being stated for each class and the quantity where practicable):				
					311204010
					311204010
					311204010
	OTHER PRODUCTS				
47.	Aluminium tubes				310200010

† Includes goods made and used in structural work recorded against headings 31 and 32 (see footnotes to these headings).

CONFIDENTIAL

IX. TOTAL MAKE AND SALES (continued)
(see note 43-47)

		Sold as such during the year†		Machines codes
		Quantity	Net selling value	
		6.51.10	6.71.30	6.51.10
	Goods of your own production (continued)			
	OTHER PRODUCTS (continued)			
48.	Products not specified above†:			3120046100
				3120046110
				3120046120
	Waste products			
49.	Scrap iron and steel			3120046140
50.	Other waste products			3120050120
		Value of work done		
	Structural work carried out in Great Britain, excluding the erection of industrial machinery and plant**:	6.51.10		
51.	Work done as main contractors			3000180010
52.	Work done as sub-contractors			3000300020
		Amount charged		
53.	Work done on commission, sub-contract work, etc.			3120060010
54.	TOTAL AMOUNT CHARGED FOR WORK DONE (headings 51 to 53)			
55.	Less** the estimated value of any goods made at the establishment covered by this return (and included against headings 29 to 48) that were used in the structural work recorded against headings 51 and 53			3120069310
56.	NET AMOUNT CHARGED FOR WORK DONE (heading 54 less heading 55)			
57.	Total value of goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchandise or factored) (see note 43(d))			3120070010
58.	Carton takings (see note 43(e))			3120080040
59.	TOTAL VALUE OF ALL GOODS SOLD AND WORK DONE			01.71.10

† Include goods made and used in structural work recorded against headings 51 and 52 (see footnote to these headings).

† The quantity should be stated where practicable as well as the net selling value. Separate particulars should be given for any class of goods of which your sales in the year amounted to £10,000 or more.

† Include the quantity and value of scrap sold in the year. Scrap used in the year for re-working in the works covered by this return should not be included.

**The amount stated should be the net contract price of the work if the contract was executed wholly within the year of return, i.e. the net amount that you have been paid or expect to be paid (including taxes); otherwise an appropriate proportion of the net contract price representing the value of the work done during the year. The amount should include the value of all plant (unimpaired and otherwise used, whether purchased, made, or fabricated) by you. The value of goods made or fabricated by you and used in structural work recorded in headings 51 and 52 should be included both in the recorded value of the structural work, and as it sold separately, against the appropriate headings 29 to 48. The total value of these goods should be entered and shown against heading 55. If you have undertaken work as a main contractor you should include the value of work done for you by sub-contractors as well as by your own employees.

X Name and address of person who should be consulted if questions arise about this return:

.....

.....

Telephone No.

XI I hereby declare that the information contained in this return is complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date 195.....

V64500010 010 010 1345.1.66. 010

Signature.....



CENSUS OF PRODUCTION FOR 1958

BOARD OF TRADE,
Census Office,
Lime Grove,
Epsom, Surrey,
Middlesex

PURPOSE OF THE CENSUS

In framing its economic policies and determining how far they have been successful, the Government of an industrial country today requires a wide range of statistical information. Some of this information is collected monthly or quarterly, and it is this current information on which economic decisions most directly depend. It is, however, often not possible to collect information at such short intervals from all undertakings; and the short-term enquiries are limited also in respect of the amount of detail which is obtained.

Consequently, fuller enquiries are carried out by the Government from time to time in order to provide more nearly complete information about items of economic importance, such as output, trade and capital expenditure. These longer-term enquiries serve as the foundation for the short-term enquiries, and also for the comprehensive analysis of the nation's economic affairs which is contained in the official accounts of National Income and Expenditure.

The Census of Production provides this basic information for the industrial field. The construction of the Index of Industrial Production and the Index of Wholesale Prices, depends on the detailed information obtained at the Census about the production of goods of all kinds. The important quarterly series of figures of industrial investment and stocks are also made possible by the similar but more comprehensive information obtained through the Census.

It was on the grounds of the Government's need of information for these purposes that the Committee on the Census of Production and Distribution recommended in 1954 that the census should be continued. This Committee was under the Chairmanship of Sir W. Reginald Vardoe Smith and included representatives of industry and commerce. The Committee also made a number of recommendations for easing the burden imposed by the census on industry—particularly on the smaller firms—and these recommendations are being put into effect for the Census of Production for 1958.

Statistics relating to a whole year, such as those obtained at the Census, can never be as up-to-date as those compiled monthly or quarterly; but their usefulness continues over a longer period, and the results of the present Census will be used as the basis for more up-to-date statistics until the results of the next full Census of Production are available. Clearly, however, the value of the results is greater the earlier they can be published.

As one step in this direction, the Board have made arrangements in the last few years for provisional results to be published within a year. (For the use of the Government earlier estimates are compiled within about six months.) For 1958, further measures are being taken to make the best use of the information collected, including the installation of an electronic computer. If the fullest improvement is to be secured, however, the Board will need the co-operation of industry in completing their returns promptly (see note 1 below). It is hoped that if, with the help of industry, appreciably earlier publication can be achieved, this will lead to a more extended use of census results by industrial firms themselves.

NOTES ON MAKING THE RETURN

Your attention is particularly drawn to the changes in the notes as compared with previous years which are indicated by side-lining.

GENERAL NOTES

1. Early completion of returns. The Board are doing all they can to publish the results of this Census as quickly as possible. Serious delay can be caused if even a few firms fail to make their returns with very little, or if their returns are incomplete and further information has to be sought. You are therefore asked to complete your return carefully, and to forward it to the Census Office within the period of three months. It should be completed as soon as figures are available, without waiting for the auditing of your annual accounts. If in any section you cannot give precise figures, you should give the best estimates you can.

2. Confidential treatment of information. All the information you give will be treated as strictly confidential and will be used solely in the compilation of general statistical results under the President of the Board consents to its use by a government department. The results will be prepared and published in a way which will not reveal the particulars relating to any individual undertaking unless previous consent is given by the undertaking; but the Statistics of Trade Act does not prevent the disclosure of the total quantity or value of any articles produced, sold, or delivered, provided that the Board have had regard to any representations made to them by the undertakings concerned.

3. Additional copies of forms. A second copy of the form is enclosed so that you may keep a record of your return. Further copies of the form or notes will be supplied on application to the Census Office.

4. Correspondence. In all correspondence please quote the reference numbers given to the right of the address at the head of the census form.

5. Small firms. If your firm employed on the average during 1958 fewer than twenty-five persons in all, you are not required to furnish a return in full detail but need only complete the Sections headed "Details of Business" and "Small Firms" on the front of the form, and sign the return at the end. You should however complete the return in full if twenty-five or more persons in all were employed at the establishment(s) to which it relates.

6. Coverage of the return. Your return(s) should cover the whole of your business, except that you should exclude from all sections particulars relating to any department not engaged in production for which you keep a separate set of accounts. Where separate accounts are not kept, the following should all be included, whether these activities are carried on at the same address as the works or not:

- (a) Merchandising or finishing (i.e. the purchase and resale of goods which undergo no intervening manufacturing process).
- (b) Canteens operated by you.
- (c) Offices, warehouses, laboratories and other ancillary places of business.
- (d) Selling and transport organisations.

7. Firms with more than one productive establishment

(a) A single return may be made on one form covering two or more establishments which are in the same census industry, provided that they are all situated in the same country (i.e. England, Scotland or Wales); where this is done, the "Establishment Table" at the foot of the front page of the form must be completed. The forms addressed to the other establishments which have been included in the return should be forwarded to the Census Office with a note of the reference number of the return in which they have been included.

(b) Separate returns should be made for England, Scotland and Wales, and for different census industries, estimates being made where necessary.

(c) Separate returns should also be made where separate departments of a single works, in each of which twenty-five or more persons are employed, are engaged in different census industries. The information shown on each return should be confined to that part of the business to which it relates.

(d) Particulars relating to "common service" departments such as head offices or research departments should either be included on the return for your main establishment, or an appropriate proportion should be included on the return for each establishment.

8. Year covered by return

(a) Your return should be made for the year ended 31st December, 1958, but if this is inconvenient to you because your business year ends on some other date, you may complete the return for your business year ending on any date from the 6th April, 1958, to the 5th April, 1959, inclusive. Figures in all sections of the return should be given for the same period of twelve months.

(b) If production at your establishment began or ceased in the course of 1958, you should make the return for that part of 1958 during which production was carried on, and should state the period covered at heading 5 on the front page of the form.

NOTES ON INDIVIDUAL SECTIONS:

THE ESTABLISHMENT TABLE

9. The establishment table must be completed by firms who make a return which covers more than one productive establishment (see Note 7 (a)); it need not be completed in other cases.

SECTION I. WORKING PROPRIETORS

10. Do not complete this section if your business is owned by a limited company.

11. Other firms should include persons engaged in the business covered by the return who are regarded as self-employed persons for National Insurance purposes and members of their families who worked in the business without receiving any fixed wages or salaries, excluding anyone who worked less than half the normal number of working hours.

SECTION II. EMPLOYMENT

12. Persons covered

(a) Include all persons on the pay-roll (that is, whose National Insurance cards are held by you), whether full-time or part-time, employed in connection with the business covered by the return, including office employees, and any casual workers or persons engaged in merchandising or factoring (see Note 6).

(b) Exclude working proprietors shown in Section I and directors paid by fee only.

13. Categories of employees. Employees should be classified as follows:

(a) **Administrative, technical and clerical employees:** these include managing and other directors (other than those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents, and works foremen; research, experimental, development,

technical and design employees (other than operative); draughtsmen and tracings; travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

(b) **Operatives:** these include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses and canteens; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; cleaners; but not outworkers (i.e. persons employed by you who worked on materials supplied by you in their own homes, etc.).

14. In Section IIIA give figures for the week ended on or about 25th October, 1958, even if your business year ended earlier.

15. Average number of employees. It will be sufficient to give the average of the figures for the last week of each calendar month.

SECTION III. WAGES AND SALARIES

16. Wages and salaries paid to operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees in the year

(a) Operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees should be defined as in the previous section. Thus, for example, working proprietors are excluded and payments to them should therefore be excluded.

(b) The amounts shown should include all overtime payments, bonuses and commissions, whether paid regularly or not, and should be stated before deductions for income tax, insurance, contributory pensions, etc. Ignore payments in kind, travelling expenses, lodging allowances, etc., and employers' contributions to National Insurance or pension schemes.

17. Salaries, etc., paid to administrative, technical and clerical employees in October, 1958

(a) Administrative, technical and clerical employees should be defined as in Note 13 (a).

(b) Give figures for October, 1958, even if your business year ended earlier.

(c) **Staff paid monthly:** State the total amount paid, before deductions, in October, 1958, to staff paid monthly. Include an appropriate proportion of any salaries paid at intervals longer than a month (e.g. one-third of any salaries paid quarterly). Include only those bonuses and commissions actually paid in the month.

(d) **Staff paid weekly:** State the total amount paid, before deductions, in the week ended on or about 25th October, 1958, to staff paid weekly. Include here also one half of any salaries, etc. paid fortnightly. Include only those bonuses and commissions actually paid in the week.

SECTION IV. MATERIALS AND FUEL PURCHASED

18. General instruction. State the total cost of materials and fuel which you purchased in the year whether or not they were used in the year. In arriving at the cost you should

(a) deduct trade discounts received.

(b) include any duty paid, less any drawback, rebate, etc.

(c) include the cost of transport only if included in the cost of materials as invoiced to you. Materials purchased overseas should be entered at their c.i.f. cost plus duty if docks to works transport is not included in the invoiced price, and at their full delivered cost if invoiced "barrage paid home".

19. Inclusions:

(a) Include all goods purchased for use in the business covered by the return, including any goods purchased for merchandising or factoring, and any canteen supplies purchased (see Note 6).

(b) Include all raw and other materials, including purchased components.

(c) Include fuel (including gas and electricity) for heating, lighting, transport and other power purposes.

(d) Include packing materials (and materials for the manufacture and repair of containers, etc.) including inner containers and wrapping materials, and crates, cases, wrappings, etc., for outer packing of goods, whether returnable or not. Returnable containers should be included only when first purchased.

(e) Include purchased materials used by you when working on goods supplied by customers, but not the goods on which the work was done.

(f) Include transfers to you from another department of your firm not covered by the return. The cost should be the value recorded as output by the other department (see Note 43 (f)).

(g) Include any materials purchased for use in the production, in the establishment covered by the return, of machinery or other capital items for your own use (see Note 43 (g)).

(h) Include workshop materials (lubricating oil, etc.), office materials (stationery, catalogues, leaflets, etc., but not stamps), water charges and materials for repairs carried out by your own workpeople where these are not included in another return to the Census Office.

29. Exclusions:

(a) Exclude any amounts you paid to transport firms or credited to your own separate transport organisation for delivery of materials to your works. (These amounts should be included in Section VI.)

(b) Exclude machinery and plant included in Section VIII or which was hired by you during the year.

SECTION V. WORK GIVEN OUT

31. The value shown should be the amount paid to other firms for work done on materials that you supplied.

32. Other establishments of the firm (that is, establishments not covered by the return) should be treated as "Other firms" for the purpose of the return.

33. Exclusions:

(a) Exclude items included under Section IV.

(b) Exclude payments made to individual outworkers for work done by them.

SECTION VI. TRANSPORT PAYMENTS

34. The value shown should be the total amount paid out during the year for both outwards transport on finished goods sold (amounts which are included in the values returned in Section IX), and inwards transport on materials and fuel purchased (see Note 18 (c)).

35. Include payments to other undertakings and, if you have a separate transport organisation which has been excluded from your return, any amounts paid or credited to it for inwards and outwards carriage by all forms of transport within the United Kingdom—railways, road haulage, canals, coastwise shipping, air, etc. For goods sold to customers overseas or for materials and fuel purchased from overseas suppliers, include payments for transport between your works and the docks, but exclude payments made for sea freight.

36. Do not include the value of transport carried out by your own employees who are included in the return.

SECTION VII. STOCKS

37. The values shown should be those used or to be used in connection with tax assessment.

38. Include all stocks of the business covered by the return, including any stocks of goods held for merchandising or factoring (see Note 4).

39. Progress payments received. Do not deduct anything from the value of "Work in progress" on account of progress payments received from customers.

30. Progress payments made. Do not include any progress payments made by you to sub-contractors working on their own materials.

31. Work being done for you on commission. Include against "Work in progress" (not against "Materials and Fuel") the value of any materials or semi-manufactured goods which you have supplied to outworkers or firms working for you, but do not add any interim commissions paid to them.

32. Work being done for others on commission. Do not include the value of the materials supplied to you, but include against "Work in progress" the value of the work you have done on them at the respective dates. Do not deduct any interim commissions received.

33. Estimation of figures. Separate values should be given for each heading, estimates being made where necessary.

SECTION VIII. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Plant, machinery and vehicles

34. The value shown should be expenditure charged to capital account during the year of return; discounts received should be deducted but the cost of transport and installation should be included. No deduction should be made for depreciation, amortisation or obsolescence.

35. Include plant, machinery and vehicles for use in the business covered by the return, whether the plant, etc., were new or second-hand and whether they were in use before the end of the year or not. Any items produced by you for your own use should be included in this section (and also in Section IX, see Note 43 (g)).

36. Exclusions:

(a) Exclude plant, machinery and vehicles for use in any business you may carry on which is not covered by the return.

(b) Exclude any contribution received from a government department towards the cost of plant, machinery and vehicles (the amount returned should be net of such contribution).

37. Proceeds of items disposed of. State the amount received for plant, machinery and vehicles sold or otherwise disposed of during the year which were previously charged to capital account. Do not include amounts written off for items scrapped.

New Building Work

38. The value shown should be expenditure incurred on new building work which was charged to capital account during the year, whether the buildings were in use before the end of the year or not. Exclude all expenditure so charged before the beginning of the year. Include the amount of any legal charges, stamp duties, agents' commissions, etc., incurred.

39. Inclusions:

(a) Include building and other constructional work (including office buildings, caravans and the like) for use in connection with the business covered by the return.

(b) Include the extension or reconstruction of old buildings.

(c) Include the cost of site preparation.

(d) Include the cost of replacing any buildings destroyed by fire or war damage.

(e) Include work of a capital nature carried out by your own labour force (where this force is not covered by a separate return, the work should also be entered in Section IX, see Note 43 (r)).

(f) Include any newly-constructed buildings purchased.

40. Exclusions:

(a) Exclude site values.

(b) Exclude old buildings acquired by you.

(c) Exclude building or construction work for any business you may carry on which is not covered by the return.

(d) Exclude dwelling houses for employees.

(e) Exclude any items already included under "Plant, machinery and vehicles" (headings 24 and 25).

SECTION IX. TOTAL MAKE AND SALES

Total make of certain products

41. In the total make column against the appropriate headings you should state the total quantity of goods made in the year in the works covered by the return. You should include all goods made, whether they were sold in the year, added to stock, transferred to another department of your firm, or used in the manufacture of other products. Include also any goods produced from materials supplied by customers.

42. General instruction. State against the appropriate headings the value and (where required) the quantity of your sales in the year whether or not the goods were produced in the year. The value to be shown for goods sold is the "net selling value", which means the amount charged to customers whether valued "ex-works" or "delivered", less purchase tax, trade discounts, and agents' commissions, etc. Include the cost of packing materials (but not their weight), less allowances for returnable cases. Where goods are charged as "delivered" to customers overseas the "f.o.b." value should be given.

43. Inclusions:

(a) Include all sales made by the business covered by the return (see Note 6).

(b) Include goods of your own make, together with any goods made by other firms or outworkers from materials given out to them by you, when sold.

(c) Include waste products sold.

(d) Include against the heading provided the value of any goods sold without being subjected to any manufacturing process (merchanted or factored) (see Note 6). If your total sales of merchanted or factored goods were less than £5,000 you may, as an alternative to stating the total figure here, include them with the figures shown against earlier headings for goods of your own production.

(e) Include against "Canteen takings" sales of meals, drinks, cigarettes, etc., in any canteen you operate (see Note 6).

(f) Include transfers in the year of goods made by you (including gas and electricity) to any other department of your firm which is not covered by the return (including wholesale or retail selling organisations for which separate accounts are kept). These transfers should be regarded as sales and valued, as far as possible, as if you had sold them to an independent purchaser. Where the receiving department also makes a return to the Census Office, the goods should be valued on the same basis in its "materials" section (see Note 19 (f)).

(g) Include any machinery or other capital items for your own use which you produced in the establishment covered by the return, the value being that adopted in your capital account for income-tax purposes. They should be entered against the heading "Products not specified above", if no other heading is applicable.

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LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(5138) Wt. 4315 K22 9/61